■ BACK PAGE

Domestic science college with the emphasis on 'science'

There was much ceuse for mocking. There was talk of "the wooden spoon university" whose gradustes would take home with them the diploma "Kitchen Engineeress".

Many thought the intentions of the *Höhere Fachschule* for domestic science in Sigmaringen presumptions, whereas others were happy to see s chance to rate more highly the typical wifely duties that are so often scorned.

Head of the school Professor Follert had something quite different in mind when he spplied to the Baden-Württemberg Education Ministry to describe his establishment as a "technical school for the economics and husiness techniques of the household including nourishment snd of the clothing industry."

This impossibly long title leaves no doubt about who is to be trainad at this school for women.

After a course at the school graduates from Sigmaringan take up poste in large households where they are sble to operata all refinad equipment used in e home and organise the most modem kitchen.

Other graduates from the school cen enter the fuel and power supply industry, catering and household equipment industries as consumer advisers. Another alternative is sn executive position in agricultural finns, or they can be examiners in the kitchen equipment industry, testing complicated gadgets for faults.

Requirements for entry to the school state that applicants muet be 18, they must have graduated from e technical school and had a two-year epprenticeship in practical work.

In the first four semesters the emphasis is on general subjects such as mathematics, chemistry, physics, economics end business management, which form the basis for later, more specialised, studies. After the fourth semester there are five specialised subjects that might be chosen: general and agricultural budgeting, the economics of catering, domestic science and cooking.

Professor Follert said: "Graduates from our college represent, at least as far as Baden-Württemberg is concerned, s completely new type with s great potential in industry. Unfortunately when the school was established no clear decision was made about career training. Our students graduate with state diplomas in managing household affairs and as expert advisers but these are specifications of activities end not of professions."

er" title correct since the education offered at the college is equivalent to that in e technical college.

The only other similar school with parallel aims is the *Höhere Frauenfachschule* for the clothing industry in Mönchengladbach. But this college has not yct undertaken the training of topflight experts for large households, for the fuel and power industry, for catering and for the household equipment industry.

The duties that will be performed by former pupils of the Sigmaringen institution have previously come from tha ranks of industry itself.

The college, founded in 1968, is in a delightful setting with an idyllic view onto the town on the Danube. But there is little time for daydreaming. Eight lecturers teach the girl students, 32 of them. This means small claesee and intensive training.

There are plans to extend the school to accommodate 270 students and twenty lecturers. In the course of this summer two new buildings for chemistry, physics end technical drawing will be completed.

The requirements for practical training in the fifth and sixth semesters will be completed this summer.

There is a large kitchen providing food for the Mensa, and this kitchen serves as a laboratory for cooking lessons and experiments in nutrition.

A further room is free for use as a testbed for household equipment where the durability of labour-saving devices is investigated.

The school is not strictly restricted to girls and one man has applied for a course starting in the winter semester.

Professor Follert is hoping for more male students. He said: "Young men do not fully realise the opportunities that are missing. Butchers, bakers and cooks who have graduated from technical school and wish to further their education are given training at our college that builds upon what they have learnt already.

One possibility in the future is in the mass catering business in industrial concerns where meals for possibly more than 3,000 people have to be prepared at a single mealtime.

(DIE ZEIT, 12 June)

Hair colours

Four out of ten women in the Federal Republic are not content with their natural hair colour and use rinses, tints and dyes, accordingly to a large hair cosmetics firm, which undertook a survey of a wide cross-section of the public.

It is particularly redheads and women with very fair blonde hair that are discontented with their natural colouring.

There is no appreciable difference in the number of housewives and career girls who reach for the dye bottle.

Seventeen per cent of women in this country change the colour of their hair with tinting of some kind, ten per cent with a direct colour change and 15 per cent alter the colour with e rinse of some kind.

The women who apparently considered Nature's chosen colour for their hair the most attractive are blondes and dark-haired women. But medium shades, such as dark blonde are not found so attractive.

As age increases so does a woman's desire to change her natural hair colour. In 1969 forty-seven per cent of women between the ages of 45 and 59 decided to dye their hair. But only 32 per cent in the 14 to 24 age group did so.

The number of women who dye their own hair at home has, according to the statistics, doubled since the early sixties. As a result of this the hairdressers' share of the business of dyeing dropped by ten per cent.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 10 June 1970)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 16 July 1970
Ninth Year - No. 431 - By air

C 20725 C

Cambodia operation unites East Asian communist front

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Debate on the pros and cons of America's Cambodian operation will continue for some time to come. Politically it has had further-reaching effects that considerably upset President Nixon's Asian strategy.

The long-sought exchange of views with Peking, on the face of it Washington's major long-term goal prior to intervention in Cambodia, has been broken off.

The US-Chinese talks in Warsaw, in the West on occasion euphorically described as a turning point in world affairs, are for the time being not to be continued – at China's request.

Moscow can breathe a sigh of relief. Rapprochement between Washington and Peking has once more retreated into the far-off distance. Cambodia has relieved the Kremlin of e nightmare prospect.

To begin with the situation looked completely different. The American invasion surprised both the Chinese and the Russians and caught them pretty well on the hop. Moscow has still to find a convincing counter.

The Kremlin has accused Peking of being partially responsible for the fall of Prince Sihanouk by virtue of subversive activity. Moscow continues to maintain diplomatic relations with Phnom Penh.

The Soviet Union even received the joint Indian, Maley and Japanese commission set up at the Djakarta conference of non-communist countries with the aim of bringing about e peaceful solution to the Cambodia problem.

Both the conference and its emissaries have been subjected to severe attacks by North Vietnam and China.

The Chinese adapted to the new development faster and more surely. They used Cambodia as e means of establishing solidarity, drowned the unhappy memories their communist neighbours have of cultural revolutionary isolationism and constructed, for propaganda purposes at least, a united front of North Koreans, Chinese, Vietnamese and Laotian Communists and Cambodian supporters of Prince Sihanouk.

All of a sudden East Asian Communism seems to revolve around Peking again. But North Korea and North Vietnam, awkward bedfellows for the Chinese in the past, will not allow themselves to be reduced to the status of satellites on this occasion either.

It is even conceivable that both have advocated the anti-American united front more energetically than Peking. The North Koreans have been annoyed for the last four years – and not only because they were decried as revisionists by fanatical Red Guards in neighbouring China.

The North Koreans also objected to the group around Mao Tse-tung weakening China by means of the cultural revolution at a juncture at which the Vietnamese called for iron solidarity.

Similar views were held in Hanoi, the only difference being that the North Vietnamese could not demonstrate their disappointment so publicly because they were vitally dependent on Chinese supplies.

In his anti-American encyclical offering all peoples of the world assistance in the struggle against "U.S. imperialism" Mao Tse-tung made not the slightest derogatory mention of the Soviet Union.

Mao's silence regarding the Soviet Union made observers sit up and think. Was it in fact to be attributed to the independence, an independence that should not be underestimated, of China's two peripheral states or even due to pressure from them?

After the French-Federal Republic talks in Bonn Chancellor Brandt (right) gave a lunch for the French President, M. Georges Pompidou (centre). The Federal Republic Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, was also present. (Photo: dpa)

Propagandistic celebrations of the solidarity of East Asian Communists to mark the twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of ... United States but also first preparation for the political challenge represented by Japan.

Tokyo's foreign policy bears witness to increasingly anti-Chinese tendencies. Since the Japanese traditionalists have proved largely successful in their psychological preparation for greater defence efforts by way of "moral armament" they have been bringing pressure to bear in favour of rearmament befitting Japan's industrial potential.

In the past Chinese attacks on Japan have largely been dismissed as propaganda. At the present stage it is no longer possible to do so. Both countries are taking stands based on growing mutual distrust.

Japan's Foreign Minister forecast that relations with China would become more complicated in the course of the seventies and Peking is beginning to reset its sights ...

It could well be that the North Koreans, who are on Japan's doorstep, will play a major role in the process.

The constructors of the united front extending from Pyongyang via Peking and Hanoi to Laos and Cambodia are no longer aiming exclusively at the United States.

Under America's nuclear shield Japan is preparing to fill the vacuum the United States will leave behind in East Asia after further reducing its presence there.

The question that must be asked in both Europe and America is whether Japan will resist the temptation to engage in pan-Asian ambitions in the process.

Hans W. Vahlefeld

(DIE WELT, 4 July 1970)

IN THIS ISSUE

Unspectacular Bonn-Paris talks get much done

In the days of Chancellor Adenauer and President de Gaulle there were time at which top-level talks between Bonn and Paris had a spectacular air and promptly gave rise to suspision in the rest of Europa. ope.

Recalling the Berlin-Rome axis Benelux in particular had fears of a similar pact between Bonn and Paris.

These days are long since past and Bonn government spokesman Conrad Ahlers can cheerfully talk of special relations and the success the institutional character of the half-yearly consultations held in Bonn in summer and in Paris in winter under the terms of the friendship agreement between the two countries has proved.

There is no ground for mistrust either. The Common Market Six stand only to benefit from France and this country taking every opportunity of harmonising the moves of their respective governments.

As in large families close contact between active members of the family helps to hold the entire clan together.

The latest meeting in Bonn between Chancellor Brandt and President Pompidou, attended not only by senior Ministers but also, and for the first time, by the politicians' wives, intensified this impression, particularly as Horst Ehmke, the Minister responsible for organisation, provided interim interpreters to help intensify discussions.

Though less in the public eye, extremely practical policies are being pursued by both governments and could at some future date prove most useful in day-to-day European affairs.

They range from a European airport to the establishment of Franco-Federal Republic industrial concerns since, in M. Pompidou's opinion, the two countries should no longer allow the idea of competition to induce them to "wear each other out to the benefit of others."

The Bonn encounter made it clear once and for all that the "admiration for the courage and sense of reality" with which Willy Brandt pursues his policy towards the Eastern Bloc is not a Pompidou formula papering over differences of opinion.

Paris unconditionally approves of the line taken provided that its rights as one of the 1945 Allies in respect of Germany as a whole and Berlin are not encroached on.

In their own interest Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Scheel assured their guests of their respect for the Allies' rights and determination to prevent any erosion of these prime rights.

M. Pompidou accepted this assurance. Despite Opposition Jeremiads the spectre of a French veto of Bonn's plans on renunciation of the use of force would seem to have been banished for all time.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 July 1970)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

What next after qualified success of Cambodian operation?

Hannoversche Allgemeine

With the withdrawal from Cambodia of the last US troops and advisers and the declaration of intent by President Nixon a chapter has come to an end that began with the surprise invesion by American and South Vietnamese troops on 1 May.

Yet since the war continues to extend over all Indo-China the real significance of this adventure must remain controversial for the time being.

It will be for developments subsequent to the American withdrawal to show whether the operation has been a partial success or a failure.

Only then will it be apparent whether and to what extent the depots and supply lincs of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong have been hit and how the Cambodians manage to cope with the situation with the aid of South Vietnam and US arms and money.

President Nixon, his Minister and other spokesmen for the US administration are, however, already talking in terms of an unqualified success.

And in Manila General Vargas, Secretary-General of Seato, celebrated the success of the American operation by commenting that "It can even lead to a shortening of the war by making the Communists see common sense and come to negotiate".

Similar hopes to be harboured by President Nixon himself, who now that US troops have been pulled out of Cambodia has reverted to greater diplomatic activity, Mr Nixon has called on North Vietnam to seek a negotiated solution to the indo-China conflict jointly with the USA and to negotiate a "just peace" before more blood is shed.

This optimistic view is based on the assumption that the Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops stationed in Cambodia in readiness for deployment in South Vietnam were taken completely by surprise by the American and South Vietnamese advance at the beginning of May.

Even though the legendary Communist HQ was not found it is felt that so many communist bases and arms and supplies depots were either destroyed or rendered harmless that not only the 1970 Tet offensive in South Vietnam was nipped in the bud but also all projected harrassment during the withdrawal from South Vietnam of 150,000 GIs.

There can be no gainsaying that the loss of important supply lines and large amounts of arms and provisions must have been a severe blow for the Communists and will without a doubt heva gained the South Vietnamese and to e lesser extent the Cambodian government a breathing-space.

At same the war has been considerably extended and so rendered even more uncontrollable.

Yet had the Americans and the South Vietnamese not intervened Communist-forcea could long since have overrun the feeble Cambodian army and set up a communist government in Pnom Penh. Even so, the US administration's arguments are not convincing and there is something in tho view held by a number of American critics that Washington haa again fallen foul of self-deception.

Intervention in Cambodia may have safeguarded the projected evocuotion of US troops from South Vietnam but only on the assumption that President Nixon is prepared to pull oul regardless of the fate of Cambodle.

This is Mr Nixon's latest dilomma and many critics feel that it could have been foreseen and forestalled. It can certainly no longer be overlooked. The Communists more or less control half or two thirds of Cambodian territory and the position of the government in Pnum Penh is extremely insecure.

In his 30 June declaration President Nixon nonetheless pledged himself to put no more American troops and advisers at the disposal of the Cambodian government and to limit assistance to air support ond supplies of light arms and equipment.

Yet 30,000 South Vietnamese and 30,000 to 50,000 communist troops continue to face one another in Cambodia and the Cambodian army itself is totally inedequately trained and equipped.

So the danger remains that a succession of unfortunate circumstances may combine to drag the United States deeper into the conflict than is to President Nixon's liking.

What is more, the South Vietnamese can on no account afford to leave such a powerful force in Cambodia for any length of time. This would not only jeopardise the "Vietnemisation" President Nixon would like to bring about in South Vietnam.

There are already indications that North Vietnam intends to exploit the weakness of the South Vietnamese home front. Concentration of communist forces in the north of South Vietnam would certainly seem to indicate thot Hanoi is either preparing for an offensive or hopes thereby to force South Vietnamese troops to pull out of Cambodia.

Gratifying though it may be thot President Nixon has kept his word and withdrawn American troops from Cambodia by the promised deadline he is no nearer the "just peace" he would like to conclude.

The danger remains that America may, for the foreseeable future, have to keep a large number of troops stationed in South Vietnam in order to avoid the "humiliation and defeat" that Mr Nixon has stated to be unacceptable.

It is more than likely that a foreign diplomat in Indo-China was right in his recent comment thot "It is an unfortunate state of affairs ond could last for many months to come."

Alfred Hildebrand

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 1 July 1970)

Slow disarmament grind at Geneva

The function of a delegate to Geneva disarmament conference Salvador de Madariaga once commented "should be declared hereditary." He is of course, referring to the protracted often gloomy prospects of the negotiations.

The two co-chairmen, James Leo of the United States and Alexei Kosygin of the Soviet Union, often repeatedly for weeks on end make proposals to other which they evidently realise could be accepted by the other side.

Profound differences of opinion between the two superpowers, less technical than political in nature, here make their presence felt.

The first session of the current Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, a sub-committee of the United Nations disarmament commission, was held on 14 March 1962.

Its members are, representing NATO, United States, Britain, Canada, Italy, France (which has never attended), presenting the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and Rumania, and the non-aligned countries Sweden, India, Burma, Egypt, Nigeria, Brazil and Mexico.

Since 23 May 1969 Japan and Mongolia have also been members and were joined on 31 July 1969 by Argentina, Yugoslavia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Pakistan and Hungary. A change of name has also been announced.

Gratifying though it may be that President Nixon has kept his word and withdrawn American troops from Cambodia by the promised deadline he is no nearer the "just peace" he would like to conclude.

The danger remains that America may, for the foreseeable future, have to keep a large number of troops stationed in South Vietnam in order to avoid the "humiliation and defeat" that Mr Nixon has stated to be unacceptable.

It is more than likely that a foreign diplomat in Indo-China was right in his recent comment that "It is an unfortunate state of affairs and could last for many months to come."

Alfred Hildebrand

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 1 July 1970)

Are Budapest proposals merely a stratagem?

SCEPTICISM AT MOSCOW'S SUGGESTIONS JUSTIFIED

At first glance the Budapest declaration by the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers would seem to be a volte-face in Soviet foreign policy.

Only a few months ago Moscow was clearly ill-disposed towards Nato proposals for a mutual reduction of troop strength in Europe.

Now Moscow and its allies are prepared to raise the question of "limitation of foreign forces on the territory of European states."

At the same time proposals are made for the European security conference, which the Soviet Union is evidently again interested in holding as soon as possible.

The East agree to America and Canada taking part in the conference but insist on equal status for the GDR and the Federal Republic (in that order).

General European renunciation of the use of force, trade, cultural and economic links between East and West are advocated, as is the establishment of a body responsible for "questions of security and cooperation in Europe."

A certain degree of scepticism with regard to the Soviet proposals for a conference and troop reductions is justified even prior to consideration of the Brezhnev doctrine and the intensification of Soviet hegemonial designs in Eastern Europe.

The formula of "possible reduction of *foreign* forces on *European territory*" gives the lie to Soviet designs. Does "foreign forces" refer to all troops stationed in countries other then their own?

If it does, it is a matter first and foremost of Soviet and American troops that are to be thinned – in addition, of course, to British and French forcea stationed in this country.

It is another matter altogether if the

Christ und Welt

concept of foreign forces on European territory refers to troops from non-European countries. The Soviet Union, as a "European country," could then insist that it is not affected by any such agreement.

The result would then amount to the old Soviet plan of forcing the Americans to pull out of Europe. And even if Americans and Russians were equally "thinned" out of Europe the conventional superiority of Eastern Bloc troops in terms of number would remain.

What is more, and this is a foct thet cannot be pointed out too often, the Soviet Union would merely be withdrawing behind Poland's Eastern frontiers, whereas America would be withdrawing to the other side of the Atlantic.

The Soviet Union would dearly like to bring gentle pressure to bear on the United Stetes to pull out of Europe and hopes in the process to be aided and abetted both by neutral Europeans and American isolationists.

With the aid of so-called positive elements, to use *Pravda*'s phrase, the Federal Republic is to all intents and purposes to be neutralised and Soviet influence in Europa to be strengthened by e succession of security conferences.

The intention behind all this may be to deal with China. Renunciation of the use of force in Europe would certainly bo the sine qua non of force elsewhere, not to mention Soviet activities in the Middle East, which would remain unaffected by troop reductions in Europe.

The West must take good care to ensure that the outcome of conferences and troop reductions is not an increase in Moscow's power in Europe, an increase in power that would do the Continenl no good at all.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 3 July 1970)

The German Tribune

PUBLISHER: Friedrich Reinecke
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Eberhard Wagner
ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Otto Heinz
EDITOR: Alexander Anthony
ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR: Geoffrey Fenny
GENERAL MANAGER: Heinz Reinecke

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23, Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 22, Tel.: 2-20-12-56 - Telex 02-12-732
Advertising-rates list No. 7
Printed by Kröger's Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei Hamburg-Blankenese
Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street New York, N.Y. 10011

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprints are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are either complete translations of the original text, in some way abridged or editorially redrafted.

In all correspondence please quote your subscription number, which appears on the wrapper to the right of your address.

EAST BLOC POLICY

No sensations yet in Bonn-Moscow talks

Bonner Rundschau

There are no sensations among the six points published by the mass circulation daily *Bild Zeitung* and the illustrated weekly *Quick* concerning the announced points of the Bahr papar on the exploratory talks in Moscow on the renunciation of force.

Recently *Bild* published what they claimed were the first four points of the Bahr paper. State-Secretary Conred Ahlers refused to confirm that the points published were genuine but he did not deny them either.

It seems certain that the points published then and now are a synopsis of Egon Bahr's exploratory talks. We learnt from diplomatic circles thot the first four points deal with issues that could be the content of the bilateral treaty for the renunciation of force and the main points of discussion for Foreign Minister Walter Scheel in Moscow.

The remaining six points that have now become known through indiscretion are pure statements of intent that could have nothing to do with a treety renouncing force as they evade it.

They were only drawn up for the government by the delegations in order to rule out misunderstandings.

The six points now published contain little that the Federal government had not previously announced publicly. The controversial point six corresponds essentially to Willy Brandt's statements in Kassel.

Point seven however is interesting. This states the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic would not make efforts to promote the entry of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and the Federal Republic into the United Nations and its special organisations until this could be incorporated in the course of detente.

Diplomatic circles point out that this clearly makes the issue of GDR entry into the United Nations and its special organisations dependent on the results of talks between Bonn and East Berlin. This issue is not anticipated in any way.

The first four points published by *Bild* on 12 June were:

1. The two treaty parties consider it their joint aim to maintain international peace and achieve detente.

They emphasise their aspirations of promoting the normalisation of the European situation and proceed from the actual situation existing in this area and the development of peaceful relations between all European States on this basis.

2. The two treaty parties will allow themselves to be guided by the aims and principles incorporated in the United Nations Charter in their mutual relations as well as in questions of guaranteeing European and international security.

Accordingly they will solve their issue of contention exclusively by peaceful means and take upon themselves the obligation of abstaining from the threat of force or the use of force in questions concerning European security as well as in their bilateral relations, corresponding with Article Two of the United Nations Charter.

3. The two treaty parties agree that peace in Europe can be maintained only if nobody violates present frontiers. They undertake to observe without limitation the territorial integrity of all States in Europe within their present frontiers.

They state that they have no territorial claims and also that they will not raise any.

They consider as inviolable at present and in future the frontiers of all States in Europe as they run on the day of the signature of this agreement, including the Oder-Neisse Line forming Poland's Western frontier and (including) the frontier netwean the GDR and the Federal Republic.

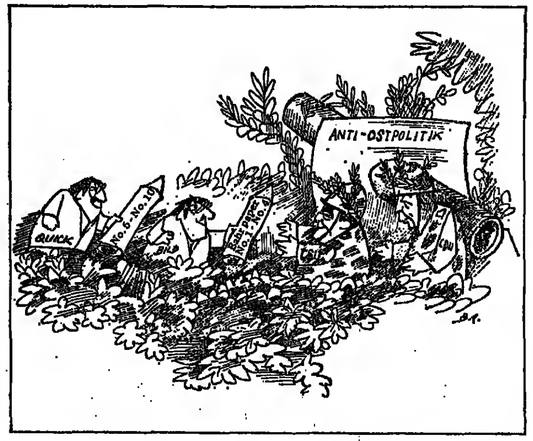
4. The agreement between the Federal Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not affect the bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements previously concluded by the two sides.

According to *Quick* and *Bild* the six new points run as follows. The wording in the two publications differ only in small details from one another.

5. There is an understanding between the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that the agreement they are to conclude and corresponding agreements with other socialist countries, in particular the agreements with the GDR, the People's Republic of Poland and Czechoslovakia, form a unified whole.

6. The government of the Federal Republic states its readiness to conclude an agreement with the GDR that has the same binding force usual between States as other treaties that the Federal Republic and the GDR conclude with third parties.

Accordingly it will shape its relations with the GDR on the basis of full equal entitlement, non-discrimination, respect of independence and the autonomy of each of the two States in fulfilling and ling their internal responsibility in their corresponding frontiers.



Ammunition for the Opposition

(Cartoon: Bernd Bruns/Handelsblatt)

7. The government of the Federal Republic proceeds from the fact that relations of the GDR and the Federal Republic to third parties will develop from this basis according to which neither of the two States can represent the other abroad or act in its name.

The governments of the Federal Republic snd the USSR announce their readiness to undertake steps that will promote the entry of the Federal Republic and the GDR into tho United Nations Organisation and its special organisations in the course of detente in Europe in the interest of the improvement of relations between European countries, especially between the Federal Republic and the GDR.

8. There is an understanding between the governments of the Federal Republic and the USSR that questions connected with the invalidity of the Munich Agreement will be settled in talks between the Federal Republic and Czechoslovakia in a manner acceptable to both sides.

9. The governments of the Federal Republic and the USSR will continue economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other relations between the Federal Republic and the USSR in the interest of both sides and the ensurement of peace.

10. The governments of the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union welcome the plan for e conference on questions of ensuring security and cooperation in Europe and will give active support to them in its preparation and successful realisation.

(Handelsblatt, 2 July 1970)

Ostpolitik approaches moment of decision

The publication of the second part of the Bahr paper has once again rocked the boat in Bonn. Franz Josef Strauss said that his worst fear had been surpassed and spoke of the first pauper's oath in Bonn's so-called Ostpolitik.

Government circles on the other hand said that there were no sensations. The Social Democrats (SPD) announced that they considered the paper to be a good basis for the coming talks.

Is the truth somewhere between these extremes? This popular belief cannot be used as the basis for judgement here, except in as far as the issue is the fact and form of publication.

This is shameful for increasing its reputation as a negotiating partner, and not only in Moscow.

But, as far as can be judged, negotiations will not be affected as was initially feared.

What must be criticised of course is the lack of information surrounding these talks. After Egon Bahr's first consultations – at the latest – the government should have decided the best way to sell what was being prepared in Moscow to political friends and opponents and to the public.

Instead the whole affair moved into thet twilight zone of which Minister Horst Ehmke spoke and about which Chancellor Willy Brandt and the directors of the Federal Press Bureau will probably want to talk.

But to get the central issue itself, the facts have already been published, there are no provisions for achieving everything we want, apart from a few small matters, but only alternatives.

People either see a sacrifice that the Germans cannot be expected to make now or in the future, or come to the conclusion that a settlement along the Gromyko-Bahr lines is the best that can be achieved at present and in the foreseeable future.

Of course from both standpoints attemps can be made to gain improvements in one or other of the points. But not too much should be put in question otherwise the whole agreement could become rather shaky.

Whatever happens, there will not be enough concessions to convert those people who speak of being sold down the river or accepting orders from other countries.

You cannot have cake and eat it. You cannot have a normalisation or even an improvement of relations with Moscow together with Soviet concessions that basically exceed what is included in the Bahr Paper. Or, to put it another way, a decision has to be made.

That applies far more to the government and the coalition than to the Opposition. Unless the Christian Democrats (CDU) and Christian Socialists (CSU) have a sudden change of heart – and there has been nothing to suggest this so far. Only a clear refusal can be expected from the Union parties.

The government and coalition parties too only have a choice in theory. They are practically already at a point from which they cannot return without incurring serious damage. That also applies to Warsaw and Moscow as long as Bonn continues the present course.

Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel cannot and must no longer think first and foremost of their personal fate or that of their parties. Nobody can do that in their position. They have a national and o European responsibility. This is meant without pathos. The only thing they can do now is sink or swim with this policy.

That means in practice thot the government must not be put off by leaks, shots across the bows, accusations or insinuations but must continue the talks in Warsaw and Moscow and bring them to a successful conclusion.

The political context with a sensible settlement for West Berlin is to be upheld without loud discussion but with firmess. Of course here too people must not expect miracles, only a half-sensible agreement.

Finally Brandt and Scheel must in all sobrity link the ratification of the treaties with a vore of confidence for the government. The historical importance of these agreements demands this, if nothing else does.

This must in no way raise thyimpression of being a trick to get new elections. But there must also be no feelong that the government is afraid of its own courage.

It should calmly sit back and see whether the Opposition is able and willing to vote in their own Chancellor, or whether it too prefers new elections if the government does not gain a majority for its policy in the Bundestag.

Then the country itself can decide what it considers preferable – adherence to previous positions with all the risks involved or the surrender of many fond beliefs and claims in favour of gradual detente and a secure peace.

Hans Gerlach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 July 1970)

■ VIEWPOINT

GDR hawks gain in influence

CHRIST UND WELT

Before going on holiday a few days ago, Willi Stoph, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), attended the thirteenth meeting of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) Central Committee to hear the results of negotiations between Party Leader Walter Ulbricht and Soviet leaders during his recent visit to the Soviet Union.

Speaking to the 127 members of his Central Committee, Walter Ulbricht said, "We hope that a third round of talks between senior GDR officials and the Federal Republic will lead to concrete negotiations on the opening of diplomatic relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic."

Ulbricht has once again taken firm control and he should be glad that he will be alone with the hawks around Erich Honecker at his birthday reception.

Willi Stoph's popularity, due to his meeting with Chancellor Willy Brandt in Erfurt, has long been a thorn in the flesh of the SED's orthodox wing that is at present being allowed more influence by Ulbricht.

It cannot therefore be ruled out that Stoph will be forced into the background with the argument that the demonstrations of sympathy shown by the population of Erfurt for Chancellor Brandt reflect on Stoph's policy.

Honecker and his supporters had warned of the domestic dangers of talks with the Federal government from the very beginning – just as they did in the spring of 1966 before the planned exchange of speakers between the SED and the Social Democrats (SPD).

They were therefore very reluctant to agree to the talks between the two German governmental heads desired by Moscow.

Honecker, head ideologist Kurt Hager, East Berlin's Propaganda Minister Albert Norden and the Berlin SED chairman afterwards showed what factors resulting from the first inter-German summit had confirmed the worst fears of the hawks.

The Party's own officials had proved only partly reliable at the Erfurt meeting. The SED leadership thus saw itself forced to carry out an ideological purge during a recent renewal of membership cards.

But this does not seem to have met with a great deal of success. The Party has still not managed to stop internal discussion on democratic socialism as the third way to reunification which Brandt's visit to Erfurt provoked.

This must have been the best indication for Erich Honecker of how dangerous all experiments in the inter-German sphere are – especially when one's own party comrades have not been prepared for it in time.

And that had not happened before the Erfurt meeting. Perhaps nobody in East Berlin had seriously expected that Bonn would enter into the proposals made in Ulbricht's letter to President Gustav Heinemann.

This letter was, when all is said and done, only intended to show Moscow that the GDR leadership was prepared for greater understanding.

Because of this, the hawks thought it timely after Erfurt to reintroduce a German policy that brooked no compromise.

The numerous objections raised by the doves – East Berlin's economic expert, Günter Mittag, the agricultural specialist, Georg Ewald and the commercial expert, Werner Jarowinsky – were obviously dismissed without consideration by the orthodox majority within the politburo.

Even mention of the serious economic situation, caused by misplanning as well as the long, hard winter in the GDR, was not accepted.

Honecker could not dispute the fact that, in this precarious situation, East Berlin needed generous aid from Bonn, or at least its goodwill.

In recent months the Federal government have indicated often enough that it would not make economic cooperation such as the increase of non-interest credits in inter-German trade dependent on East Berlin's good political behaviour or willingness to oblige.

The fact that Prime Minister Willi Stoph went to Kassel for the second inter-German summit can certainly be traced to Moscow's intervention. The Soviet Union does not want talks between East Berlin and Bonn to be severed.

GDR leaders also said that they were prepared to continue the talks. But at the same time Stoph was told to adopt a hard line in Kassel.

It is not Stoph we have to thank that the talks were not called off. There are people in both the Federal Republic and the GDR who doubt whether it was right for Chancellor Brandt to allow his guest from East Berlin to treat him like an accused man at the second inter-German summit, almost without opposition.

Brandt's easy-going attitude at Kassel has even encouraged the SED leadership to continue its hard line on both foreign and domestic fronts.

The hawks took the lead so clearly at the thirteenth meeting of the SED Central Committee that even Prime Minister Willi Stoph felt obliged to join in with their battle-cries and at the same time justify his behaviour at Kassel that was so incomprehensible for many of his supporters.

"What should we do considering Bonn's statement that both sides must give way a little? Should we give way a little just because of these demagogic speeches while the Bonn government does not give up its presumptious claim to be the sole representative of Germany but continues to practise it and is even continually carrying out acts of injustice?

"Should we give way and keep silent concerning this permanent intervention in the domestic affairs of the GDR and the lasting discrimination against our State and people?

"What a silly question! No, gentlemen, we shall not! It is not a question of giving way, it is not a question of prices of prestige."

But it cannot be ruled out after Ulbricht's speech to the SED Central Committee that Stoph will return from his holiday, state that the pause for thought is over and invite Brandt to a third inter-German summit conference in the GDR.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 26 June 1970)

Ideology and the economic facts of life conflict in GDR

Economics is subject to its own laws even in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and the Socialist Unity Party (SED) politburo is in no position to control them as it pleases.

This is the (unspoken) conclusion to be drawn from a lecture by East Berlin industrial expert Günter Mittag at the thirteenth meeting of the Central Committee on 9 and 10 June. The lecture was entitled "Carrying out the economic plan in 1970."

This was the moment of truth after the extensive propagando campaign for the hundredth anniversary of Lenin's birth managed to conceal the economic crisis.

The distressing situation forced Mittag to make some interesting admissions: "Members of the politburo have been given photographs of investigations on building sites that show unsurpassed disorder and waste of valuable materials and equipment. Words can hardly describe it... It is impossible to list all cases of shoddy workmanship, extreme disorder and irresponsibility ... Both economic and party officials see these building sites every day. What do these comrades think when faced with the sight of this disorder? They act differently with their own property!"

Mittag unintentionally touched upon the central problem of an allegedly "socialised" industry. Workers in the GDR do not think of themselves as the socialist owners of the concerns as they do not own them in spite of the ideological doctrine.

The so-called socialist property is regarded by the workers to be the collective property of the bureaucracy, not of the producers.

If they controlled the organisations themselves all losses due to shoddy workmanship, extreme disorder and irresponsibility would be at the same time a personal deficit.

At present the deficit is a loss for the State that appears in the role of employer and with which workers do not identify themselves.

Mittag conceded that the aims embodied in the law passed by the People's Chamber concerning the economic plan for 1970 were felt to be too high by many concerns.

He said that there were people who believed that, because of certain strains and difficulties, the aims of the plan were too high and should be relaxed.

Several factories had not included the full production quotas of the 1970 economic plan in their own plans but only made allowance for 95 per cent or less.

Mittag spoke of the electrical equipment construction company in Erfurt that only intended to fulfil thirty-five per cent of the economic plan in the first six months of this year and only seventy per cent by the end of the year.

Investigations by the State's Central Statistics Administration, the Workers' and Farmers' Inspectorate and the State Financial Auditing Office had revealed further that many concerns were concealing their original plans or were giving false figures on possible production in the next months.

Mittag raised another interesting point when he reported that it was quite normal for planned costs to rise by as much as thirty to thirty per cent.

He said, "In 22 large enterprises the total capacity of 5,300 million Marks ... amount of increased expenditure ... ed totalled 1,000 million Marks."

While concentration on the construction of large power stations in many ... resulted in a cost reduction of as much as up to twenty per cent, capital investments in the construction of large power stations in the GDR are to be recouped by up to ninety per cent.

Investment in the Thierbach power station was 1,470 Marks per kilowatt while the world figure was only 850 Marks.

There were also grave shortcomings in the consumer goods industry. In December 1969 seventeen per cent of television sets had to be returned because of poor quality. Between seven and eight per cent of colour television sets were defective. One in two washing machines of the WA 68 range had to be returned.

In any capitalist system, or even a socialist system as in Yugoslavia, one with such a low level of productivity would be heading for certain bankruptcy.

The GDR lacks the decisive stimulus in its production – the need to compete. To overcome the present distress Mittag recommends primarily technological remedies that have already failed in the past.

Anybody analysing Mittag's comprehensive report on the present state of industry in the GDR will gain the impression that the latent economic crisis is becoming worse and this is not due only to the effects of a hard winter.

The scientific and technological revolution that is having an increasing influence on the GDR cannot be accomplished with the methods of a centrelised planned economy.

The introduction of the "New economic system" in 1963 was doubtlessly a step in advance at the time. Today it is hindering further spontaneous development of industry in the GDR. *Joseph Sekora*

(VORWÄRTS, 25 June 1970)

Willi Stoph's colossal bill

As a member of the politburo and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph made it quite clear at the thirteenth session of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) Central Committee that the German Democratic Republic (GDR) was demanding far more than 100,000 million Marks from the Federal Republic.

Speaking of the sum of over 100,000 million Marks mentioned at Erfurt, Stoph said, "These demands do not include items such as the claim for the return of cultural assets worth many millions of Marks and including many of incalculable cultural and historical value that were either stolen or transferred to West Germany during the War and have been kept there to this very day contrary to recognised principles of international law."

But this is a trifle compared with the third section of demands made at the thirteenth session of the Central Committee.

Apart from the more than 100,000 million Marks for what is termed the economic war waged by the Federal Republic against the GDR and the high demands for losses in the administration of riches and property left behind by refugees, the SED leadership is also claiming compensation for reparations paid to the Soviet Union.

Stoph told the Central Committee that the calculation of reparations was not included in the list of debts and compensation that the Federal Republic owed the GDR.

The increase in demands is meant seriously. Stoph assured the Committee that exact calculations had been made and that the GDR would return to them at a suitable opportunity.

Chancellor Willy Brandt and his predecessors Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Ludwig Erhard have always taken East Berlin's demands lightly since they first arose in the mid-sixties.

Exact counter-estimates have not been made by the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economic Affairs or the Ministry of Inter-German Relations.

If the Federal Republic continues to act in this negligent way it will not be able to survive a clash that the SED leadership is treating as a class struggle between the two German States. She has slept long enough.

(DER VOLKSWIRT, 26 June 1970)

■ HOME AFFAIRS

Andreas Baader affair has the feminine touch

ULRIKE MEINHOF WANTS TO BUILD UP THE INTERNATIONAL RED FRONT

"Typically feminine," said Kurt Werner, chief inspector of West Berlin's Political Police, "Man would never have shot at harmless 62-year-old."

Kurt Werner believes that he has found something else typically feminine in the crime he is investigating: "The girls were very excited before the shooting that they had to keep running to the toilet."

This is the typically feminine crime that is occupying Kurt Werner at present: On 14 May the department store arsonist Andreas Baader, 27, was freed from the

Extradition order for Horst Mahler and Ulrike Meinhof

The Public Prosecutor of the West Berlin Supreme Court has applied for extradition orders against 34-year-old lawyer Horst Mahler and 35-year-old journalist Ulrike Meinhof.

The press bureau of the Justice department announced that the extradition orders would be supplied to the Jordanian authorities through the normal channels.

Horst Mahler and Ulrike Meinhof are believed to be staying with Andreas Baader and Gudrun Ensslin in a Palestinian refugee camp in Amman.

The West Berlin Court rejected complaints against the warrant for Mahler's arrest for aiding and abetting the release of Andreas Baader and complicity in the murder.

The Court found adequate reason for both the warrants.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 June 1970)

Central Institute for Social Studies in Potsdamer Chaussee in the Berlin suburb of Babelsberg. Ulrike Meinhof was in the building at the time.

The offenders wore wigs as a disguise and carried a tear gas revolver and a 6.35 calibre Beretta with a silencer.

The victims were Georg Linke, 62, an employee of the Institute, who was critically injured, and two guards who were both slightly hurt.

After six weeks inquires West Berlin's security authorities now accept that there is a women's liberation front. They had previously considered this to be no more than a fiction from the left-wing underground.

In the Baader case the Tiergarten court has issued no less than six warrants for the arrest of females. Those wanted are:

*Ulrike Meinhof (36)
*Angelika von Walter (24)
*Renate Peter (19)
*Irene Goergens (19)
*Ingrid Schubert (25)
*Astrid Proll (23)

Angelika von Walter, a student of architecture and friend of Günter Voigt, 33, the person who supplies the extraparliamentary opposition with arms, has now been released.

Renate Peter is also free but she has been prosecuted as a suspected accomplice in the escape plot.

Ulrike Meinhof, the one-time chief columnist of the left-wing periodical *konkret*, left the East Berlin airport of Schönefeld on 8 June bound for Amman. She was accompanied by her boyfriend Peter Homann, 34, Apo lawyer Horst Mahler, 34, and anny deserter Manfred Grashof.

No trace has been found so far of the three girls, Irene Goergens, Ingrid Schubert and Astrid Proll. It is precisely these girls whose motives are so difficult to understand. They raise so many questions and yet became key figures in the crime.

They are said to have cased the building, bought the weapons and to have fired the shots. The public prosecutor believes that they disguised themselves in red-blonde and a dark-blonde wig to free Andreas Baader.

The Tiergarten court have issued warrants against them for attempted murder.

Irene Goergens was born in Berlin on 29 April 1951 and used to love in the home. She is about five foot tall, slim with blue eyes and shoulder-length black hair. She is the girl with the weak bladder and the itchy trigger finger.

Ingrid Schubert, or Eva as she is called, was born in the Bavarian town of Ebern on 7 November 1944. She is five foot five tall, slim with an oval face and green eyes. She is the second girl who give the escape plot a feminine character.

Astrid Proll was born in Kassel on 29 May 1947 and is a student. She is five foot eight tall.

The public prosecutor believes that it was Astrid Proll who bought the Beretta pistol and 250 rounds of ammunition for 1,000 Marks from Günter Voigt at the armoury at number fifteen Kohlfurter Strasse on the eve of the crime.

Astrid then observed the escape from her car which was used as the getaway vehicle.

Ulrike Meinhof, or the ideological mother as she is called by the Berlin police, was still in hiding in Berlin on 4 June. On a tape played to the press she praised her accomplices as "people who do not let each down whatever happens, people for whom this is not a game but a serious business. Let this be clear from the very beginning."

For Astrid Proll, daughter of the distinguished Kassel architect, Konrad Proll, solidarity began at home. Her brother Thorwald, 28, also broke with his middle-class surroundings and for a long time preferred the Berlin "Horror" commune.

As an arsonist alongside Andreas Baader, Horst Söhnlein, 27, and Gudrun Ensslin, 29, he erected a flaming torch for Vietnam – in April 1968 they set a Frankfurt department store on fire. He was sentenced to three years but he has not yet appeared to serve it.

"We haven't seen either of them for a long time," Konrad Proll's second wife said. "Astrid was training to become a photographer at the Lette Institute in Berlin and that's the last we heard of her."

Astrid was only registered in Berlin until 1968. It is not known where she moved to.

Ingrid Schubert, the girl with the gun, also came from what is customarily called a good home. Her parents in Koblenz knew nothing about her activities until after the escape.

Her father, Franz Schubert, said "Ingrid passed her exams in Berlin in February. She spent Easter here with us and never spoke of politics, not to mention acts of violence."

Her parents did not suspect anything when Ingrid left them after Easter to relax for a few weeks in Berlin, as she said. They thought that she was in good hands as she rented a room from Dr Hans Lack on the Kurfürstendamm.

But what her parents did not know was that this was the reason why Ingrid became closely connected with the group of anarchists around Ulrike Meinhof.

Dr Lack's wife proved to be none other than the sister of Peter Homann who has previous convictions for fraud, forgery and bodily injury and became active on the left-wing.

She rented [illegible] dergarten at number eleven Babelsberg Strasse and gave her charges what she called a modern education. This building often served as the rendez-vous for the Meinhof group.

Franz Schubert's wife is blaming herself for the recently revealed double life of her daughter: "We ask ourselves where we went wrong in recent years."

Social welfare worker Frau Mülle of the Public Education Department of the Berlin Senate for Youth and Sport may be asking herself the same question.

She was in charge of Irene Goergens, the other girl with a gun. Irene entred the Eichenhof home in the Berlin suburb of Reinickendorf in the spring of 1967.

During sociological studies at the home, Ulrike Meinhof noticed Irene. She was so fascinated by Irene's fate that she made a television film about her entitled *Bambule*.

In the film Irene, acted by Dagmar Biener, ran away from the Lindenhof home and tried to go into hiding at the bar run by her mother. But her mother wanted nothing to do with her child. Her grandmother was also unwilling to take her in. The girl then lived with a prostitute before finally returning to the home.

Ulrike Meinhof then managed to get Irene from the home. In December 1969 Irene was allowed to move into a flat on the fourth floor of a house in Oppelner Strasse. The Young People's Welfare not only gave their permission but also contributed towards the rent.

Social Welfare worker Frau Mülle thus had to allow the girl to fall under the complete influence of Ulrike Meinhof who wanted to help Irene to catch up on her ordinary level examinations.

The public prosecutor believes that Irene's masterpiece was not passing her examinations but the freeing of Andreas Baader.

But the girls did not use their most lethal weapon. Witnesses say that Irene was carrying a machine gun at the time of the incident.

Ulrike Meinhof does not believe that a machine gun is the ultimate. "We believe that the organisation of the proletariat is a bugbear if we do not begin at the same time to do what we are now doing building up the Red Army."

Jochen Kummer

(WELT am SONNTAG, 28 June 1970)

Hans Dichgans on the Oder-Neisse frontier

Hans Dichgans, a Christian Democrat member of the Bundestag, has said Neisse Line as Poland's Western frontier had been "practically decided" and "settled de facto" by all parties represented in the Bundestag, including the Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists (CDU/CSU).

He was speaking at a discussion on "Poland and this country's Ostpolitik" arranged in Düsseldorf by the Protestant Student Community and the Protestant Municipal Academy.

But Dichgans said that he believed many questions had to be cleared up before a settlement is reached.

He added however that settlements should not be postponed until the intended Peace Treaty.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 June 1970)

New plans for conscientious objectors

Conscientious objectors will no longer have to go through a series of rigorous examinations to check that their reasons are genuine if the Bundestag approves a plan drawn up by Hans Iven, a representative of the body they looks after young men who do not go into the services.

The examination process, considered by many conscientious objectors as disciminatory, will be dropped if Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt approves of an appropriate change in the law.

Iven would also like to see the designation "Civilian Replacement Service" replaced by "Civilian Service".

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 June 1970)

Central complaints service in Düsseldorf

Townsfolk angry about administrative measures do not always have a mayor and a town hall in their vicinity. As bureaucracy has steadily increased in our towns, people with complaints often run from pillar to post before finding the right department.

Düsseldorf has changed all this.

A man called Röser is now paid to listen to complaints from dawn to dusk. Anyone in Düsseldorf can call a particular number and give the municipal authorities a piece of his mind, complain about administrative messures and demand immediate help.

The Town Hall's Central Information Bureau with the imperturbable Röser at the end of the line is fully occupied.

Röser himself is able to settle some complaints and answer some questions. If he is at a loss, he puts the caller through to the appropriate department.

Callers do not always have a complaint. Usually they have an urgent problem of varying magnitude – they want somewhere to live, they do not understand regulations concerning children's allowance or lodging allowance or do not know what to do when filling in official forms.

Cologne Free Democrats wanted to make this complants' service even better and proposed the setting of a petitions' committee with similar responsibilites to corresponding bodies in the Bundestag and the Provincial Assembly. But this was too much for the other parties.

Cologne is not satisfied with a simple dial-a-complaint service as in Düsseldorf. "We've got that already," Mayor Heinz Mohnen said.

Mohnen described Cologne's plans: "We are going to do something quite unusual. We are going to set up a special office as a complaints bureau. For this purpose I am providing a room in the Town Hall. At least three full-time officials will have to be employed there."

(Kieler Nachrichten, 27 June 1970)

THEATRE

Eye-opening Bremen production of 'Nathan der Weise'

If you ask schoolboys who have read it and theatregoers who have seen it, about Lessing's *Nathan der Weise* you will not hear answers about what happens in it (and certainly not about all the complications in what happens), but you will be told about the theme of the play.

The answer that is almost stereotyped is: it is a play about tolerance. Certainly this is true but surely the theme is put over by the action of the play?

Directors of Lessing plays are a very specialised breed and a very rare one. Among them is Gerhard F. Hering and he is one who has attempted to put *Nathan der Weise* across as that type of intellectual comedy in which the form of the comedy itself acts as a reflection on the content of the play and highlights the theme.

If the play is produced and directed in clautrophobic settings, lucidly and with informal clarity, and is given a kind of lightness that contrasts with the grimmer, more truthful aspects of the play and thus makes them stand out all the more forcefully, then *Nathan* will be enjoyable and avoid boring its audience.

In Bremen Kurt Hübner has taken a completely different line. He has given Nathan plenty of breathing space on a vast stage and his scenic director Wilfried Minks has given this stage setting a varia- ... *Tasso*. The stage and surrounding walls are decked in olive-yellow material. The admosphere and setting of a crowded Jerusalem is suggested by bright colouring.

The scene has several entrances and exits and is bounded by high, curved walls. Their significance is unambiguous and is heightened by fragments of pictures in a kind of collage. This give a suggestion of fortresses, a city, bulwarks and a citadel.

This scenic design is a constant pleasure to the eye, it is fascinating and adds greatly to the actors' entrances, though it should be added that the actors do not always come on stage by the most effective entrance.

There is a sharp contrast between this imaginative decor and the traditional style of costume.

It is possible to criticise this contrast as an anomaly, but it does, on the other hand, add to the charm of the setting. It oftens helps to put the scenes and the characters in their place, so to speak.

For example the audience is struck by the "tasteless" costume worn by young Recha. She wears two different kinds of material with large patterns that clash, whereas everybody else is costumed with the utmost taste.

But this costume is intentionally gauche and intended to underline her uncertain nature.

Stage decors designed by Minks always tie a director down, since they are a kind of stage directing in themselves, though, on the positive side, they are works of art in themselves.

But *Nathan der Weise* is a very difficult play to bring out into the open in this way. Apart from the impetuous, headstrong and sometimes angry entrances of the *Tempelritter* there are very few lively entrances in the play.

Hübner's production often leaves us with the impression that at times he doubted the justification of his interpretation and had virtually given it up as a bad job.

As a result there is a certain amount of overlapping of scenes without due motivation, there are several entrances from the wings that lack tension and would have been more dramatic if they had been made entrances from the stage. And again and again the director is forced to move the actors with speaking parts to the front of the stage on to that red carpet, which is almost a symbolical setting for conversations amid the rest of the olive-yellow decor.

Despite all this the harmony of the decor is in keeping with the play as Gotthold Ephraim Lessing wrote it.

This production flows along and acts as a kind of sign that the director has full faith in Lessing's theories on tolerance and an equal faith in the author's text.

The director does not imbue the play with an excess of gesture. He gives preference to the theories behind *Nathan der Weise* as Lessing intended over points that are stressed in the action of the play. Thus the theories contained in *Nathan der Weise* that give the play a constant place in our memories are preserved most carefully.

The second part of this production almost pales into insignificance after the scene where Nathan tells the parable of the three rings that symbolise the three most powerful religious creeds in the world.

Are the things that happen to the characters in the play as important as a careful study of what is being said? Does it matter so much what is happening between the young Recha and the Knight Templar? Are the factors that force them together and the doubts, incertitudes, suspicions and fears that keep them apart as important as a careful listen to the text?

These are good questions and there are several factors that lead to their being asked during the course of the evening's entertainment.

The clearest reason why these questions have to be asked is the fact that actors in the play can be endowed with its dramaturgy, but not with that of its characters and their history, experience and way of thinking.

A scene from the expensive Bremen production of 'Nathan der Weise'
(Photo: ...)

Accordingly Hans Gerd Kübel (who played Galileo under Hübner's direction in 1969) plays a powerful but rather youngish Nathan. He is bearded, corpulent and wears a costume of Jerusalem that is rich in cloth. He is able to carry a play, always having a great presence. And he is able to throw great light on the text, in this case, particularly when he is narrating the parable.

When he meets the templar the drama is provided by him, not the templar. But does he conform to Lessing's intention of making Nathan a preceptor as well as a character? Does he put across that Nathan's tolerance towards the religion of others comes, not from an innate insight, but from one he has gained from suffering in a pogrom along with his family?

Tolerance has no force when it does not come as a result of experience and insight. When trying to put across Nathan's visitation Kübel does not give the necessary insight into the basic principles behind Nathan's attitudes.

Hübner as Sultan Saladin leaves something to be desired. He portrays him as a friendly, open, eloquent man. He ... explain his attitude as being found... the sovereignty of Saladin's intellect.

The young templar is played by ... Fischer-Antze, who really is a German bear! He is energetic, crude and ... ficant. What, in fact, binds him to ... Jew Nathan? In this production ... ly nothing!

In the second part of the play when ... and Recha come into play he is not ... forceful and we tend to ignore ... completely.

This applies also to Ute Uellner... acts the part of Recha. In her ... scene she is confident and in ... thusiasm and sobriety there is a ... natural tone.

This scene could also be regarded ... director Kurt Hübner's finest scene.

Werner Rehms as the dervish and ... Hirschmüller as the monk add a ... touch and Ruth Puls as the servant ... Daja is a delight from beginning to ... with her busy flitting about across ... stage.

Despite all its shortcomings this ... duction of *Nathan der Weise* is ... complete wash-out. It received its ... share of applause.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine ... für Deutschland, 18 June ...)

Theatre workshops have a work-out again in Munich

The second part of Munich's theatre workshop week included several notable performances. These included a pseudo-modern *Medea* from Naples and a performance by London's LaMaMa theatre group. Added to this there was a production of Beckett by a Berlin company.

All in all this year's theatre workshop week in Munich compared quite favourably with the three previous successes.

The way the week was organised it was possible to compare four LaMaMa groups at one and the same time.

There was the *Stammhaus*, Ellen Stuart's original workshop from New York.

We are also able to see Tom O'Horgan's *New Troupe*, likewise from New York, which was formed as an independent theatre company during the course of last year.

London's *Wherehouse*, which also appeared in Munich at the theatre workshop week was formed by two former members of a New York company.

The *Freehold* company, also from London has been in existence since 1968 and like the other companies it is concerned with what is professional without pandering to what is commercial. This is well-known from Ellen Stuart's LaMaMa programme already.

It is recommended, however, to exercise a modicum of scepticism about too much theorising by people in the theatre.

This is particularly so when the names Grotowski and Artaud crop up. It seemed that even the hopelessly out-of-touch Neapolitans could not escape this trap.

The outcome in practice of the various theatre groups is as diverse as their theories are alike!

Physical training can, as in the case of Tom O'Horgan's group, lead to a precise, choreographic type and abundance of movement rather reminiscent of the Commedia dell'arte.

It can also, as in the case of the *Freehold* company become a gymnastic exercise per se, acting as a kind of screen that could be placed over any old text of any old play! The result is very wooden.

It did not seem to matter whether the chosen play was Sophocles' *Antigone* or John Webster's *The Duchess of Malfi* there were the same strenuous, and rather dilettante attitudes struck by the actors.

The total effect of all this was little more than that of a rather harmless kind of sleeping draught.

Tom O'Horgan, who was at the ... workshop week in Munich, gave out ... a historic, folklore programme on ... occasion.

Gammer Gurton's Apocalyptic ... is a collage of two plays rolled into ... One is a mediaeval mystery play, ... other is a cleverly contrived Tudor co... dy.

Quite obviously the director never ... to grips with the non-existent ac... the play and its nuances. The ... about the search for a darning n... is finally found in the bare backside ... the owner of a pair of torn trousers ... started the search in the first place.

But this ridiculous bout of ... nothingness with the (Latin!) ... play running concurrently in the ... ground and with actors exchanging ... and moving from one play to the ... used by the producer in such a way ... reveals the rare gift of a truly theat... fantasy.

We can only give a résumé of ... aspects of this play, including its ... lesque scenes and their outcome, its ... tomime characteristics, its ... gestures, which fill out the scenes ... little giving a mediaeval picture with ... erous details such as can be seen ... pictorial histories.

Thus the group entered into a ...

Continued on page 7

OPERA

Niehaus's opera 'Maldoror' premiered in Kiel

Manfred Niehaus' *Maldoror* beins in a similar way to a beautiful old ...tional opera. Father, mother and son together in their fine philistine home, ...d to have achieved everything they ... aimed for.

Many people are less fortunate than ... they crow amidst all the banal every... family talk such as "My son, I need a pair of scissors" and the somewhat expressionistic presentiment of fate: "The air is thick."

The music too is cleanly composed in the twelve tone technique, instrumentation is sparing in the extreme, the development is economic and there is a touch of rather formalised symbolism.

The fashionable moving scenery and even the opera itself allow the audience to see behind the scenes. Stage workers dressed as road workers with PVC coat and blinking lights on their helmets roll the scenery on to stage, screens are dropped and a projector provides the stage wallpaper, the mark of comfortable affluence.

Meanwhile the three figures stand sta- ...

Continued from page 6

... and a group act in which there were very few bright spots apart from the bared bottoms of one or two actors.

A lot of the appeal of this group can be accredited to its verve and joy in acting, something which is all too rare among professional actors.

A different kind of joy was in evidence when London's *Wherehouse* performed — ...ter and cynical joy.

This was quite different from the *Freehold* company which relies on non-political "purely human" theatre. The *Wherehouse* place great stress on social ...ticism in its plays.

The Hilton Keen Show starts off as an improvised piece and then moves into a rehearsed play which is a skit on a certain kind of television entertainment.

It mimics aspects of typical quiz shows. The fictional setting is just such a quiz programme. The theatre audience is addressed in exactly the same way as a television audience is at a quiz broadcast. ... uncovers the arrogant manner of ... inquisitors, the stupidity of the ...nce that is encouraged to join in and ... anthropophagous nature of the entertainment industry.

The highlight of the show was a num... called "bodyman", where the au...ce was invited to watch the bloody ...putation of a human toogue. The ...im of this operation, Mr Bodyman, ... already been deprived of certain other ...tions of his anatomy and is engaged in ...iving for the big money prize at the end of the game.

Mr Bodyman hopes to use this money to buy his family a house.

The most horrific moment is when the ...ow dumb Mr Bodyman rises from the ... table with the colour drained ... lips and receives a punch in the ...bs.

The horror was perhaps too much for ... audience in Munich and at the end ...plause for this play was undeservedly ...ant.

Annemarie Czaschke

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 June 1970)

tically for the opening scene — this fine illusion lasts two minutes.

Then a remarkable procession starts moving across stage — two men in red Catholic robes, two more in the ceremonial black of wordly dominion, followed by a giant frog supported on other men's shoulders and finally four musicians.

The procession moves three paces forward and then two steps back, singing the litany of the Holy Toad while the four musicians play a clean refrain of major thirds over three tone leaps.

Mother and son fall from their seats — dead!

"The first and second scenes runing simultaneously deal with the Fate inflicted upon Mankind," the programme states in explanation.

We then see a young girl in a park being offered sweets by an old man. A loud speaker booms "The one who is victoirious over others is the strongest... Victory does not come of its own accord; blood must be spilt... The end justifies the means."

"The third scene deals with seduction," the programme says.

Stage left, the girl is being interviewed by the young people's welfare, police interview a tramp stage right and in the centre the vice squad question a hermaphrodite. The questions are repeated again and again and more and more rapidly.

On the screen we can see the same picture repeated nine times — a flowered quilt in yellow, orange and red and a sofa cushion.

"The fifth and sixth scenes deal with intolerance."

Whores and the condemned man beneath the gallows, the rescue of a would-be suicide — "This deals with good deeds that are not really good."

With the blood-sucking monster and the despotic god, two contradiotory blashemies confront each other.

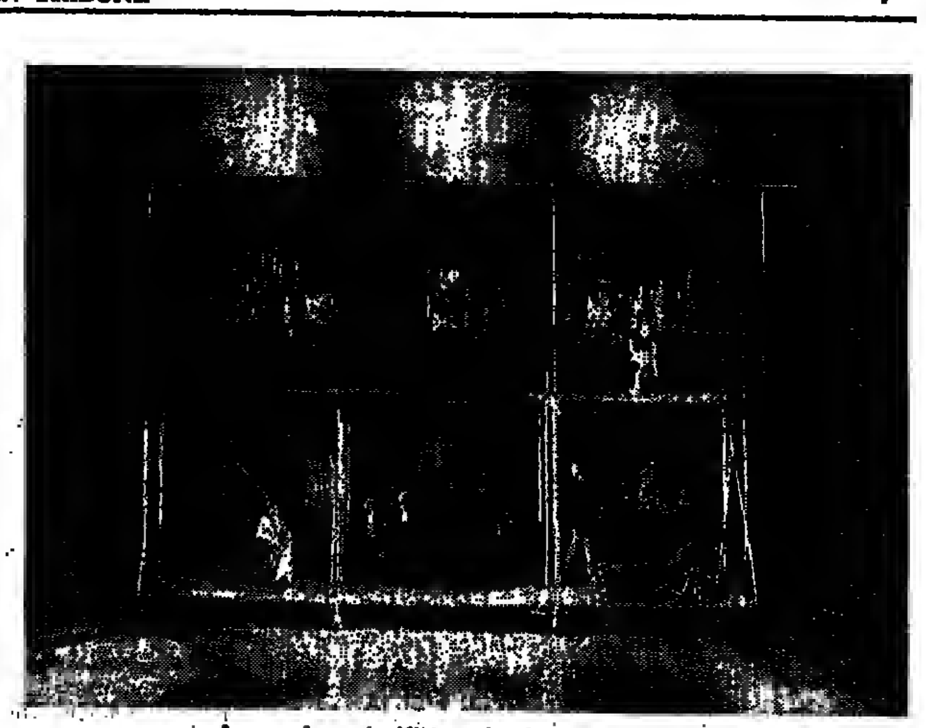
Ecstatic nuns and trading whores on the market place deal with love.

Is this an opera showing expressionist humanity by other means?

"Scenes of Evil" is what Manfred Niehaus calls his work *Maldoror* which recently had its premiere in Kiel. Twenty scenes are played separately or together (as many as four at a time in places).

The libretto was written by the composer and Alfred Feussner based on the prose of the Count of Lautréamont.

Manfred Niehaus was born in 1933 and was a music teacher before becoming a dramatic producer and then an editor with Westdeutscher Rundfunk, a post he still holds today.



A scene from the Kiel production of 'Maldoror'
(Photo: Horst Jaeger/Bühnen der Landeshauptstadt Kiel)

Niehaus is a pupil of Bernd Alois Zimmermann, a fact obvious throughout *Maldoror*.

There is musical and scenic pluralism. The most varied musical methods and techniques are woven into a many-layered collage.

Emotions are not the subject of the work but situations and generally valid experiences from yesterday and tomorrow.

The audience is made part of it and the composer does not let it go again. This opera is not a work to be enjoyed even though it may seem to be for a little while.

Niehaus revolutionises the traditional opera orchestra. Solo musicians appear stage left or stage right. Forms constantly change. Tapes of various instruments are played, electronic and computerised choral sections are heard and jazz element's also figure for a short while. This collage is extremely interesting in the styles used.

It forces the listener to give the work his undivided attention.

Conductor Hans Zender, producer Jan Bleczycki and what must have been the complete cast of the Kiel Municipal Theatre once again showed that even a middling opera house is capable of astonishing performances of modern music.

Niehaus summarises the essence of his work in three scenes. A silent individual reminiscent of the Marquis de Sade orders a meal to be served to the hungry clochard who is rummaging through the refuse and then gorges himself full of food and drink before his very eyes.

The clochard for his part strangles Mervyn, the descendant of the degenerate bourgeoisie.

Then the silent figure forces the clochard and all the people to unquestioning docility, ecstatic dancing and absolute serfdom. A march plays beneath the surface.

The individual and individuality as the root of all evil?

A film is shown as the ninth scene. Pigs root around a bog and we see enlarged snouts and scrota covered with mud as well as the animals' twinkling eyes.

"The object of my desires: never to belong to humanity again. I ask my conscience: What good deed entitles me to this favour of providence? I observe my pig's snout with joy, I wallow in the muddy swamp with indescribable lust."

The opera closes with the sentence: "Maldoror, your evil is the evil of others."

(DIE ZEIT, 26 June 1970)

Large audiences at Wiesbaden Festival

The 26 performances of the Wiesbaden Festival this May attracted average audiences of 86 to 89 per cent, the highest figures for some time.

Twelve performances during the Festival, the twentieth since the end of the War, played to full houses.

The Royal Ballet of the Covent Garden Opera House and the Nihon Nogaku Dan Ensemble from Tokyo were the most popular foreign guests and all tickets were sold for their performances.

All tickets were sold for the Bucharest Opera a performance of Puccini's *La Bohème* though only sixty per cent of the seats were taken for its production of Enescu's opera, *Oedipus*.

The gala performances of *The Valkyrie*, *La Traviata* and *Aida* by the Wiesbaden ensemble augmented by guest performers were also sell-outs.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 19 June 1970)

Fassbinder and Lilienthal receive Film Awards

This year's winners of the Federal Republic's Film Awards have now been announced in West Berlin. The Film Spool in gold with a cash award of 400,000 Marks went to the producers of *Katzelmacher* and *Malatesta*, the Federal Republic's contribution to the Cannes International Film Festival.

The directors of the two films also received an award for the first time this year — previously it was only the producers who received the prizes.

Rainer Werner Fassbinder, the director of *Katzelmacher* and Peter Lilienthal, the director of *Malatesta* received a Golden Spool and a cash award of 250,000 Marks.

Fassbinder also received a Golden Spool for the script of the film he directed.

In the documentary film category the Syberberg Film Production Company received a Silver Spool and a cash award of 40,000 Marks for *Sex Business — made in Pasing*.

In the short film category awards went to Werner Nekes for his four-year-old film *Jüm — Jüm* and Anton Triyanda-Filidis for *Interview*, a film that had its premiere at this year's Berlin Film Festival.

Awards for the best young directors went to Thomas Schamoni for *A large grey-blue Bird* and H.W. Geissendörfer for *Jonathan*. Schamoni received a Golden Spool, Geissendörfer a Silver Spool.

Another Golden Spool was awarded to Fassbinder's *antiteater* in Munich. The whole ensemble received it for their part in the three films *Katzelmacher*, *Love is colder than Death* and *Gods of the Plague*.

The award also went to Klaus Löwitsch for the lead male role in *Girl by Force*.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 June 19..)

■ EDUCATION

Problems of children's homes discussed in Frankfurt

Frankfurter Rundschau

I can't manage my boy any more, he'll have to go into e home!" Social workers end educetional advisers have often heard this end similer compleints for mothers and fathers.

It is understandeble that parents see no other way out of this situation. But what cannot be understood is thot tha authorities here are all too ready to send difficult children to e home.

"Bringing up e child in é home is the most extreme intervention in his life and moreover entails the greeteat costs," one delegate seid.

The conference in Frankfurt wes organised by the International Society for Educetion in Homes.

The organisation geve the conference the provoking title "The poor state of educetion in homes — besic requirements".

The time for a discussion of this kind was well chose. UNESCO has mede 1970 the International Education Year.

There ere many explenetions as to why children and adolescents become difficult. But the remedy used all too often was described by the bitter verdict of one women attending the conference.

She summarised her experiences by seying, "I often have the impression that education in homes is regarded here os e sovcreign remedy, although there are many other possibilities..."

Another women attending the conference immediately mantioned one of these possibilities. "Better kindergartens with small groups in which difficulties that crop up cen be recognised et an early stage would be one possibility of avolding education in homes. Parents too could be consulted in time," she said.

On woman social worker said that e child's mental distress wes often provoked by society itself. "When an unmarried or divorced mother has to stay et home with her child sha has to live off social welfera. Does this not present an opportunity of providing greeter help? Children who change homes regularly from infancy prove very difficult to bring up."

It is obvious that e continual changa of homes does not exactly strengthen e child's mind. Educetionalists also realise many of the difficulties criticised prove to be mentally conditioned. But the public still has too little underatanding for this sort of person.

The question wes esked why it was so difficult for society to eccept physical though not mental infirmities. This wos immediately answered by e voice from the eudltorium: "Because of moral reasons. They ere bourgeois after all!"

It became evident in the discussion thet people here regerd mental difficultias as something they ere not. "People here believe that anyone cen suffer e physical ailment — but when someona goes to e psychiatrist people believe that he is mad!"

Unfortunately meny young people are still sent to homes when they can no longer get along with their perents. There is e lot to do on the approeches to this problem. Parents must often be made clear of their relations with their children. Talking with parents is one of the most importont tasks in this field.

An interesting contribution to this subject is providad by a book by Bruno Bettelheim, *Love alone is not enough — Bringing up emotionally disturbed children*, published by Klett of Stuttgart.

This work, transleted from English, describes everyday life et school in one these homes.

Many examples show how the child hes become mentally disturbed, how they speek end the extent to which perents ere responsible.

In his foreward, Battelheim writes, "The frequent odvice thet people should love their children is wall intended but is useless when perents try to ect eccording to this without heving the correct or genuine emotion. We heve met meny children who took it emiss when their perents practised the prescribod forms of beheviour for love towerd their children as they hed the feeling that this love was not genuine.

"Mothers who let their children heve everything to show neighbours what good mothers they are often harm their children as much es if thay were indifferent towerds them.

"The child cannot understsnd thst his mother is acting out of fenr or snxicty ("An ideal mother never reects ss irritably as I often do").

"The child feels thst it is being used in one way or enother and indulgence shown towards it to impress others is not indulgence. In practice it hurts the child es it is boing misused for its mother's purposea."

The social welfsre centro in Frankfurt has concentrated on the problem of how to mediate between children and porents without immediately resorting to sonding the child to e home.

Franz Palm suggested the estsblishment of small hostels for young people who wented to live eway from their parents for e while.

This hostel could do s lot towards relaxing the tense etmosphere et home. The social welfare stetion has found thet young people often come along end admit to having difficulties while parents are more reserved.

Leaving home

Esther Brustat, head of the femily welfare department, said that the mein problems were breaking eway from the parental home, the increase of nervous disorders and finally marital difficulties concealed behind childhood conflicts such as bed-wetting.

Her solution to this is to devote time to the parents and go through problems with them.

Ideas and plans for a new stert in this field already exist.

Social workers at the Frankfurt conference summed up everything in one sentence: "By expanding public aid, bringing up children in homes can be limited to those cases where this is the only means of help." There are many chances of solving the problem. They must be used.

Martina I. Kischke

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 June 1970)

Reform of music studies in Hamburg

Music teachers in Hamburg will be trained according to principle of "study made to mea[sure]" now that the initiative of Herm[ann] Rauhe, the young head of the s[chool] music department at the city's Co[nser]vatory, has borne fruit.

In the reform of musical studies p[roposed] by Hermann Rauhe, it is propo[sed to] drop the demand that future stude[nts of] music prove their academic wort[h by] taking e second course of study.

This condition means that s[ome] students here et present have to sp[end as] many as seven or eight years at univ[ersity].

Students should heve e greater fre[edom] of choica instead of the precisely de[fined] curriculum they heve to work thro[ugh at] present.

After the initial two years of stud[y to] learn the basic techniques of playi[ng and] understanding music, students will [have] to decide whether to take an e[ducational] science subject as e subsidiary fo[r the] next two years.

When basic study is over students [will] still have to take two compulsory [instru]mental subjects (piono and an[other] instrument) and voice training.

But they will also have a choi[ce be]tween o varied selection of subje[cts] solo singing, training to play an i[nstru]ment, conducting, chamber musi[c] accompaniment, performing old c[hurch] church music, jazz, rhythm and d[ance] composition and music theory, mus[icolo]gy, history of music and teaching me[thods].

The three branches mentioned [at the] end of the list will bring musical stu[dents] to a standard which enables them to [go to] university if they wish to take [the op]portunity now offered of ending [their] studies with a degree. Instead [of] normal examinations, they will be [able to] write o dissertation.

More emphesia will bo placed on s[...] in musical education and musical sc[ience]. The main part of training in m[usical] science will be the interpretatio[n of] musical works.

The aim is to have a teacher who is [not] only eble to analyse e composition [for]mally bar by ber but also to interpr[et it] sociologically and according to [the] criteria of current psychology and [com]munications theory.

Music teachers in future will be able [to] listen to s piece of music and estimate [the] extent to which it reflects social co[ndi]tions or was eble to influence them. T[hey] should know the opportunities and li[mits] of listening in e visual era.

Musical and educational science lack[s] medie etudies, the examination of m[usic] visual communication through f[ilm], radio, gramophone record, tapes [and] picture cassette.

If e pupil is to be subject to the [...] daily musical consumption and [to] develop e critical jugdement, his tea[cher] must be acquainted with the effects [and] influence of the mess media.

One of the main thoughts behind [the] reform of musical studies is the [...]cation of the whole course. Stu[dents] should be able to indulge in their [...] fevourita subjects and the branche[s in] which they show most talent.

Students should be allowed to [...] various subjects when they show [suffi]cient knowledge in that field. And [they] will be eble to heve e free choi[ce of] teachers and examiners.

Hamburg is the first city in the Fe[deral] Republic to combina the musical tr[aining] of high school teachers and secondar[y and] elementary school teachers.

This means that two leading posi[tions] in the Conservetory and in the Univer[sity] proper will be the domain of one pe[rson] from the next winter term. *Lutz Le[...]*

(DIE WELT, 12 June 1970)

■ SCIENCE

Behind the scenes at Karlsruhe's Transuranic Institute

Frankfurter Rundschau

Outside of Karlsruhe only e few experts have heard of the European Transuranic Institute and know its function.

Even the term transuranic is not known to most people es it rarely crops up in general education.

Glenn T. Seaborg, the discoverer of several transuranic substances, hes defined them as chemical elements with a higher atomic number than that of uranium, the heaviest naturally occurring element.

Transuranic elements are synthetic and have to be produced by element conversion. The starting point is naturally occurring uranium.

The atomic number of en element is determined by the number of protons in the nucleus. The figure for uranium is 92.

Elements with e higher atomic number are then transuranic in much the same way as Aristoteles "metaphysics" stood "after physics" — though admittedly for didactic reasons.

A "European Transuranic Institute" may cause many readers confusion as the whole field of research wes not opened up until the beginning of the Second World War.

Seaborg discovered plutonium in 1941, a substance that was to receive disastrous prominence.

Neptunium, with the atomic number 93 — one above that of uranium — wes discovered by McMillen end Abelson as early as 1940 while Americum with the atomic number 95 and Curium, 96, were discovered in 1944.

All this happened when the first atom bombs were being constructed. There wea such e strict veil of secrecy that plutonium was at first called copper which was all right until genuine copper hed to be used in laboratory experiments. This was then called "honest to God copper".

This anecdote from the early days of plutonium research shows why e person studying physics or chemistry during the Second World Wer learnt little about transuranic elements.

Element 105 hes now been reeched. Nations are now arguing who first discovered it. It depends on the outcome of this whether the latest synthetic element is to receive the neme Hahnium efter the Nobel Prizewinner Otto Hahn.

Arguments of this type often heve e political admixture — usually West versus East. Otto Hahn is the Western favourite.

This should have made the term "transuranic" a little more well-known in public circles thet it was before.

But this quarrel has left the staff of the European Transuranic Institute in Karlsruhe quite indifferent especially as this is, in the sense of East-West competition, e Western European Institute subject to the European Communities in Brussels.

The European Community's joint atomic research bureau has four research stations — in Ispra (Italy), Patten (Netherlands), the Central Bureau for Atomic Research in Geel, Belgium, and the European Transuranic Institute in Karlsruhe.

Research work began in the Karlsruhe Institute, situeted in the suburb of Linkenheim, in 1964. In 1966 the seventeen hot cells were put into operation.

Since last June the head of the Institute has been Professor R. Lindner who previously worked in Ispra. He was once e professor et Brunswick Technical University.

The etmosphere of the Institute is completely different from thet of our Max Planck Institutes, university atomic research departments or industry's physical research laboratories.

Professor Lindner believes that his Institute takes up a position between that of industry end the universities. People there do not like to spesk of initial research (though this is done in the conduction of heet or diffusion, for instence) but prefer to use the term basic research.

Experiments take place et the Institute but there is also production. This is not on en industrial scale it is true, but it is extensiva enough for it to heve nothing in common — thenk goodness! — with the old concept of dignified reseerch.

The Institute also carries out general services, such as advising industry on technical metters, working on safety problems and investigating cases of damage.

Everything there is European. French is not fer off becoming the lingua france of the Institute, French food livens up the canteen fare end a Frenchmen, Dr H. Mattys, wes director of the establishment for nine months.

Originally it wes intended to appoint only foreign directors for all four research stations. But just over a year ago Professor Lindner moved from Ispra to Karlsruhe.

All people connected with the Institute seem to be proud of the 2,100 flat rods mede of plutonium, uranium end iron supplied by the Institute for the critical arrangement in the French Masurca reactor.

Self-assurence is not so greet concerning the special elements for the Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique. Radiation tests are among further tasks regularly carried out in Karlsruhe.

A transuranic institute run solely by this country for primary work on plutonium would probably be impossible today whether there was e nuclear non-proliferation treaty or not, but in 1960 when the Institute was founded in Karlsruhe, this would have been unthinkable.

But the Institute is international end the controls prescribed even before the non-proliferation treaty are cumbersome and expensive, if only because of all the bureaucracy necessary.

But the people in Karlsruhe welcome these controls. They do remove any suspicion thet personnel there could be keeping some plutonium back for their own evil purposes.

The fect that this would be e very laborious process pleys no more than a subordinate role for people who are notoriously distrustful. The limit of allowed plutonium loss in the Institute is 0.1 per cent.

Approximately 220 people of verying nationality work at the Institute. 140 of them are ective researchers, including forty employed in teaching and one hundred technicians.

Strict safety measures

Working with transuranic elements is the same as working with alpha, beta and gamma rays. Scientists end researchers in Karlsruhe deal mainly with atomic fuel containing plutonium such as plutonium oxide, plutonium carbide and plutonium nitride as well as with the transplutonic elements americium, curium end californium.

Because of this safety meesures ere not only strict but tedious and include the 350 glove boxes in the 25 alpha laboratories.

All work with plutonium has to be carried out in these synthetic glove boxes that offer adequate protection against non-gamma active materials.

All boxes ere connected with e gas rotation system. For reasons of safety, pressure in the laboratories is always kept beneeth that of the outside atmosphere.

Professor Lindner describes this ratio to be the best possible. It seems to be the best possible from the human point of view as well.

We learnt of another interesting figure. Eighteen dollars per hour including laboratory use are calculated for services. The stress here is on the word calculated. Brussels receives them in the form of account units, they enter the financial coffers there and never return to the institute.

Here it is from being a service industry. Otherwise it would have some kind of e chance of maintaining itself for the most part.

The prices that must be paid for synthetic elements must not of course be underestimated. A gram of californium, an element thet can only be produced in milligrams, bears the proud price tag of 1,000 million dollars.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 June 1970)

Research into Upper Rhine barrages at Karlsruhe

At the twentieth series of lectures organised by the Federal Institute of Hydro-technology for sixty experts in this field from the Federal Republic, Dr Horst Stadie, the head of the Institute, said thet Karlsruhe will in future play an even greater role as the main centre for hydro-technological research.

A central computer centre at the Institute will help supply the necessary technical information to the twelve regional shipping and waterway centres in the Federal Republic as well as the sixty offices attached to them.

Research work et the Institute is et present concentrating on investigating the effects of the two barrages planned for the Upper Rhine.

Models have been made to see whether

RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG

the barrages would cause erosion of the Rhine bed and whether this could be prevented by sinking a layer of coarse gravel.

During these investigations the Federal Institute has been working closely with French colleagues, Dr Stadie said.

The construction of the two barrages on the Upper Rhine is part of e joint agreement between this country and France.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 23 June 1970)

Butenandt calls for more academic exchanges in Europe

At the annual general meeting of the Max Planck Society in Saarbrücken Professor Adolf Butenandt, the Society's President, said thet one of the most important functions of the Society in future would be to increase the exchange of scientists between European research establishments.

The beginnings are already there. 1,850 scientists are employed regularly by the Society. Some 2,000 grant-holders, candidates for doctorates and diplomas, including 700 foreigners must be edded to this figure.

What is perticular urgent, the professor said, was greater cooperation in the field of molecular biology. He suggested establishing a central European laboratory for this sphere of research. This would then correspond to the Atomic Physics Centre in Geneve.

The Saarbrücken discussions centred not around the considerable scientific

Kieler Nachrichten

achievements and plans but on questions of basic principle.

Professor Butenandt warned against fixing the Max Planck Society within binding state systems of research planning.

The active research planning demanded by the Science Council would bring with it the danger that the Society's freedom of initiative would be limited. A comprehensive plan must define those areas where the Society could carry out and be responsible for its own research.

Professor Butenandt spoke cautiously of plans to finance the Max Planck Society within the total education budget with more money coming from the central government. At present the Federal states contribute half of the annual budget of 270 million Marks.

The Max Planck Society would heve to adjust to this new regulation and try to ensure thet its own development wes not endangered by the limits fixed in long-term planning. It would also have to be more flexible in its expenditure.

In the past twelve months there have been violent debetes ebout the participation of the academic staff in the running of the institutes.

Delegates at the Saarbrücken conference debated the proposals of a commission specially set up by the President to investigate this subject.

These proposals concede scientific staff no more than joint consultation. They would leave decision making to the "academic members", the appointed directors and heads of department.

But the staff want e share in the decision-making in questions of research aims and personnel appointments.

In his formal eddress, Professor Butenandt states that final responsibility could only lie with one person, the director, or a board of directors appointed by the Max Planck Society.

But the Society's committees in Saarbrücken seemed to be more responsive to the wishes of the academic staff and were prepared to give their delegates access to the reform commission that otherwise consists only of members appointed by the President.

Georg Hartmut Altenmüller

(Kieler Nachrichten, 16 June 1970)

■ THE ECONOMY

Unions and management seek dampening measures

A glance at all the comings and goings that are leading up to the round of talks in the autumn between employers' and workers' representatives in the metal industries to decide new wage structures shows that there is remarkable unanimity on both sides of the fence about one thing — employers' associations and unions alike are condemning the present state of the economy.

Both sides have hoisted warning flags about drastic measures to dampen down the economy. Both sides fear that instead of a normalisation of supply and demand we will experience the onset of another bout of uncontrollable recession.

The number of new orders coming in lags behind the level of production. According to the Confederation of Federal Republic Trade Unions (DBG) this results from the fact that a number of companies, particularly foreign ones, put in orders early in expectation of a Mark revaluation that did not come as quickly as anticipated.

Latest figures released by the steel industry, which once again produced more rolled steel than was needed to meet new orders, seem to bear out this theory.

Older industrialists remember that after the world economic crisis that followed the Wall Street crash in 1929 a full decade was needed before industrial turnover reached the 1929 figure and this was despite the fact that the National Socialists were carrying out a programme of rearmament.

Economic experts are also soon to consider the cooling off of the boom to be a normal event following a period of heated activity — it simply follows all the rules in the text book.

After an economic high comes a transition period when, despite the fact that the number of new contracts being placed is declining, prices remain high.

The solitary cry for a wage freeze has found little enthusiasm among leaders of the employers. Anyway, while advertisements are still appearing in newspapers offering jobs to certain skilled workers at monthly pay rates of 1,300 Marks and more a wage freeze seems practically impossible.

The agreement of both sides of industry on economic affairs is, however, confined to the basic question of whether the government should apply additional stringent measures to dampen down the economy.

The trade unions want to take advantage of the present phase of the economy. Their aim is to use it to change the structure of the present division of incomes and wealth as it applies to industrialists and employees — that is to say they want a larger share for the workers.

On the one hand industrialists, faced with crippling interest rates, would fight tooth and nail against any measures to prevent them from financing their investments with company profits.

On the other hand the unions have no objections to a temporary increased tax on profits which could be achieved by limiting the sums set aside by industrialists to write off depreciation.

As far as they are concerned the State can quite willingly collect taxes in the largest coffers at its disposal. They only condition they would impose is that the government should give guarantees that this money would be used at a later date for infrastructure measures, that is to say social welfare measures to benefit members of the general public.

Trade unions are not out to deprive industrialists of capital resources. Indeed the money raised by the State for accumulation of capital wealth among the working population should be taken from this source and made fluid again as capital from external sources under certain reasonable conditions.

In addition the trade unions do not regard the recent wage and salary increases of twelve per cent and more as a sign of wage inflation, but prefer to view them as a justifiable trend following the slow motion in wage increases during the period when the boom was at its height.

They can make the same claim of employers that employers once made of them, for instance the plea made to *Industriegewerkschaft Metall* (the metalworkers' union) in 1967 that if industrialists and workers are to breakfast at the same table they must first work on a cooperative basis.

Industrialists are not denying that up until 1969 productivity increased at a greater rate than wages and salaries. They are also prepared to grant to the trades unions that this should now be reversed. But understandably they only wish to do this for as long as their capital is not cut by it.

Although many harsh things have been said the relationship between employers and trades unions has become more matter-of-fact, except on the question of worker-participation in industry.

The DGB makes the claim that it is the only trade union organisation in the world that in its economic policies for 1969 kept itself within the realms of what is economically feasible.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 15 June 1970)

IN BRIEF...

Hungarian trade

Trade between this country and Hungary has been boosted now certain import restrictions have been lifted.

In Bonn recently our Ambassador in Budapest, Egon Emmel, from the Foreign Office and the head of the Hungarian trade mission in the Federal Republic Maddoi signed a list of commodities admitted for the coming year's Federal Republic-Hungary trade. Around this cent of the articles so far excluded are included on this list.

These agreements with Hungary are similar to those already concluded with Czechoslovakia and Poland. They are still be to ratified, however, by the EEC Commission in Brussels.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 22 June 1970)

Aid East Bloc

Eduard Eppler the Development Aid Minister has called for the East Bloc to be included in the organisation for overseas development aid.

Speaking at a press conference on the occasion of the international development aid congress in Heidelberg last week Eppler said that Third World countries should on no account be allowed to break off one contributing country against another.

One conclusion reached at the Heidelberg conference was that developing countries should enter into a "constructive dialogue" with all the industrialised nations giving them development aid.

Third World countries should inform their benefactors in regular meetings. The communist countries should be represented at these talks. Some East European nations had already expressed their agreement on this idea.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 23 June 1970)

Overseas volunteers

In early July a further 72 Federal German public overseas aid volunteers will leave these shores to work in four African, Asian and Latin American countries.

The *Deutsche Entwicklungsdienst* (voluntary service overseas organisation) (DED) in Bonn said that when this group had left to commence its duties there a number of volunteers from this country going to work in Third World countries since 1964 would have reached the Twenty-eight countries will have benefited from their services.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 June 1970)

Cash to Turkey

This country will in the course of this year give financial aid amounting to 175.5 million Marks to Turkey to help the Turkish economy. The money will be used for expansion programmes.

Commenting on the Federal Republic-Turkey negotiations held in Ankara between 3 and 16 June the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs said that 50 million Marks of this sum was to facilitate payments to public authorities in this country.

A further 80 million Marks is destined to pay for imports required by Turkey. Private and public projects will receive 65 million Marks of this loan.

(DIE WELT, 22 June 1970)

Legislation to hamper tax evaders proposed

Hesse's Finance Minister Dr Erwin Lang plans to drain the water from what people in this country consider to be tax "cases", namely Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Panama, Luxemburg and Canada.

According to Erwin Lang's calculations 35 million citizens of the Federal Republic pay their taxes honestly, while 3,000 other contemporaries employ legal tricks and loopholes to dodge the taxman.

Their methods are to set up "letter-box" firms and holding companies on the other side of the border so that their millions of Marks in profits are taxed where the rate is more favourable.

At the conference of Federal state finance ministers Hesse's representative said: "Tax evasion must be regarded as ungentlemanly conduct." He proposed to his colleagues draft legislation to counteract tax evasion.

This could be regarded as the basis for discussions on tax reform and would contribute towards making the fiscal system within the European Economic Community more harmonious.

According to Lang there are around 7,000 holding companies in Switzerland. In Liechtenstein, where the total population is a mere 18,000, 18,000 firms are registered. Eight-hundred of these have been set up by Federal Republic concerns and they are little more than an address.

It is estimated that by this means 3,000 million Marks were withheld from the taxman last year.

Holdings are umbrella concerns that often cover whole industrial set-ups, though smaller-scale holding companies do exist. These companies employ very few people yet enjoy a turnover in the millions or thousands of millions.

Finance wizards in this country have the task of checking company profits from the various "subsidiary" companies here and transferring them to headquarters in the tax oasis.

In the Federal Republic income taxes can be as high as fifty per cent, but in the tax oases they are considerably lower. For this reason countries such as the Bahamas are particularly attractive as headquarters for investment companies.

In Switzerland many lawyers put their letterboxes at the disposal of foreign companies. One such lawyer may represent as many as a hundred firms.

Hesse's Finance Minister is keen to summon income tax payers, the whole of the middle-classes and also those tax refugees to the fiscal cash desk. His main concern is to make the large companies pay up.

In order to prevent the damage to tax justice done by these dodgers the draft legislation includes measures that could turn the tax oases into barren lands as far as tax evaders are concerned.

In future taxpayers would be made to supply all information relevant to their taxation level. Up until now the burden of proof has lain with the tax officials.

Some firms have even been able to dodge taxes in the country where they operate *and* the country where they have their bogus headquarters. The tax returns they have given in the one country have differed from those supplied in the other country.

The new legislation would ensure that a company operating in more than one country would have to supply the same figures and information to the tax offices in both countries.

Transference of company headquarters to a tax oasis is to be disregarded by Federal Republic tax offices for five years.

Foreign concerns with holding companies employing people from this country must also be apprehended if they are created to invest profits across the border.

In order to cut down foreign and inland tax evasion the Hesse Finance Ministry is recommending a break with a tradition that has lasted for centuries. It has been suggested that there should be limitations imposed on the secrecy of bank accounts, which has always been regarded as "sacred".

His solution to this problem is for legislation to be imposed forcing a taxpayer to agree to allow the Finance Office to make direct enquiries to his bank manager about the state of his account.

Only when the taxpayer believes that by giving such information innocent parties could be harmed should he have the right to refuse to give this permission to his bank and the Finance Office.

Lang dismisses claims that his proposed legislations would lead to a similar situation to 1932 when a tax was imposed on refugees from the Reich. This legislation was later used by the National Socialists to obtain foreign exchange and to hound the Jews.

Lang said that it would be possible at any time for companies to set up branches abroad and transfer capital there. He added that owners of large stores and artists would still be able to spend the money they made in other countries.

Albert Bechtold

(Münchner Merkur, 20 June 1970)

■ AVIATION

Dornier's versatile Skyservant fills a much neglected gap

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Chief pilot, Frank Tuytjens, a Dutchman, steered the plane out over the lake. His passenger sitting in the copilot's seat thought no ill of this. Presumably the pilot wanted to show him how beautifully the plane handled over water.

This was in fact a demonstration flight of the twin-motor Dornier *Skyservant*, a plane that can accommodate twelve passengers and almost one and a half tons of freight.

This is a marvellous plane with a maximum laden weight of three and a half tons. On this demonstration flight there were, however, no other passengers on board.

They would have thought that their flight captain had suddenly blacked out or taken leave of his senses if they had been there. For pilot Tuytjens had flown out over the water simply as a safety measure, just in case something should happen, while he was putting the plane through its paces like a sky-acrobat.

In the heavy Skyservant he had already looped the loop, but he spared his passenger this manoeuvre, since the man in the copilot's seat was a rank dilettante as far as flying was concerned and was more at home in journalistic pursuits.

It would be a valid point to ask what is the point of putting such a machine as this through an aerial ballet. After all it is not designed, as a sporting plane. The Skyservant is intended to be a packhorse, with wings, a machine for use in the bushlands, able to take off, fly and land in the most extreme conditions.

This is precisely the reason why the pilot has turned it into a ballerina. It is precisely because this machine will be called upon to perform under unfavourable conditions that it is really put through its paces when conditions are fine.

It is very comforting for a pilot to know just what can be done with his machine, even though he may never want to do it!

Certainly after my test flight in the Skyservant I would be prepared to trust it anywhere under any flying conditions.

This is not a plane that conforms to the usual requirements of a private craft: faster than ever, rangier than ever, higher than ever, and we must add: more passengers than ever.

The Skyservant has no claim to be a smaller version of the epitome of modern flying the Jumbo Jet. At Dornier the technicians say: "The whole world is talking about the Jumbo — we are not."

At Dornier they are talking about the direct opposite, the kind of small to medium range but can land on any piece of stretch of concrete, grass or sand, anything in fact that could possibly pass as a landing strip.

This is one type of plane that has not been on the market so far and with the Skyservant Dornier have gone a long way to filling the gap. The new plane should be in all over the world where there has been a singular lack of this class of aeroplane.

The most striking example of this plane's success is in America, the world's leading aeronautical nation, where the transportation service between Dulles International airport and Baltimore airport is carried out by Skyservants.

The fact that the United States of America should buy and fly aircraft from the Federal Republic is something in the way of a technological marvel. Economically speaking it is almost incredible.

So it is not surprising that the same type of aeroplane is used in fifteen other States. With various different types of equipment, fitting it out for the most diverse of duties it can be seen as far north as Alaska and Canada and down in the equatorial zones of the Congo and Central Africa.

It is also to be found in the southern hemisphere, South America for instance, and needless to say it is getting very wide usage in the Federal Republic, its "home country".

The solution of the miracle that this machine has wrought, despite being a dwarf among giants, is quite simply its simplicity.

Compared to the sleek jets that fill the skies in this fast-moving age it is undeniable that the Skyservant is no beauty. But when it is considered closely, beauty is very much skin-deep in the technological world and plays little part in success or failure — the Volkswagen beetle is not the most beautiful car ever designed!

Anyone who has an eye for machines will see the characteristics of the Skyservant clearly, for, after all, motorised vehicles have a character and personality written all over them for the expert eye to see just as much as human beings have.

Robustness stands out a mile, reliability is written all over this machine. This is a "bird" that will go out in weather that is not fit for dogs, as it says in the prospectus for the Skyservant.

The Skyservant is an obvious, significant and intentional step *backwards*. It harks back to the days of the Dornier-Wal 34, for instance, in which Gronau became the first man to fly across the Atlantic in an East-West direction.

Basic ideas from those days that remained at the ideas stage because technology was not up to realising them, can now be put into practice. Endowed with all that modern technology can offer, the Skyservant looks like a grandma and performs like a teenager.

The grandma-look in aeroplane design is quite the reverse of the trend in fashion — it does not imply the discomfort and

Dornier's Skyservant (Photo: Dornier)

hindrance caused by the maxi-style, it implies rather greater flexibility and manoeuvrability.

There is no clambering over ladders to get in and out of this machine and to load and unload it. There is no need to erect scaffolding and platforms to refuel and overhaul the Skyservant — this can all be done comfortably and conveniently from ground level.

Repair work is not hampered by having to plough through unaffected parts of the machinery, since all important components are easily accessible. They fix in place by means of snap-in attachments and can be reached easily by unlocking them and swinging them out.

External damage is easily made good by means of readily obtainable spare parts. The design of the machines is such that as many parts as possible are interchangeable, so that repair costs can be kept to a minimum.

Dornier have hope for the flying world what the Volkswagen beetle did for the motoring world. Not only cars but planes too are only as good as their after-sales service, their maintenance and repair facilities.

The basic construction principles of the Skyservant conform to this aim: There are four completely separate stages of production:

*1. Power, which includes the motors and fuel tanks, mounted on a so-called under-wing.

*2. Fuselage, which is in three sections, the cockpit, the passenger of freight section and the tail section.

*3. Wings.

*4. Tail and steering gear.

Like the VW beetle, too, there has been gradual progress made by Dornier culminating in the Skyservant. They started with a single-motor short-take-off plane, the Do 27 of which 680 were sold. They graduated to a twin-motor short take-off plane, the Do 28 which netted 120 sales and now the Skyservant — orders have been placed for 200 and forty have already been delivered.

Dornier have a unique place in the history of postwar aviation in this country (ten years of plane-building prohibition must be taken into account).

Planes built by the family concern of Dornier are the only short-take-off planes designed and built in the Federal Republic that have enjoyed international success.

They have achieved this success despite the discrimination that European country tend to show to aeroplane manufacturers, in contrast to, say, the Americans, who have a fairly free hand financially speaking.

American aircraft manufacturers, supported by credit from the government and banks, are able to sell planes on hire purchase contracts, sometimes of up to ten years. Federal Republic firms generally have to demand a 33 1/3 per cent deposit immediately upon sale.

Despite this, the acid tongues that speak of Federal Republic aircraft manufacturers as the world's greatest toy-planemakers are way off the beam.

Fifteen years is a relatively short period of time for a section of industry to find its feet after a ten year forced lay-off and this country's aircraft industry has developed at a staggering rate.

Apart from the great successes of Dornier there are four other developments in this country's aircraft industry that promise to prove successful.

The sporting plane *Monsun* manufactured by Bölkow is capable of refined aerobatics and has wings that can be dismantled. Then there is the helicopter Bo 105 which has an unjointed rotor made from glass-fibre-reinforced plastics. This also comes from the Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm group.

Also worthy of mention is the intercity plane VWF 614 with motors set on top of its wings, which is manufactured by the Vereinigte Flugtechnische Werke in Bremen and Fokker. And last but not least the European airbus A300 B which will be built jointly by the Federal Republic and France.

Nevertheless the only company that is managing to conform to a great extent to the first economic requirement in the plane-building industry, that is to say successful series production, is Dornier.

From the point of view of those who fly in, or send their freight in, planes it

Continued on page 12

Latest figures on Federal Republic merchant marine published

Excluding fisheries and coastal navigation companies there are 176 shipping companies operating under the Federal Republic's black, red and gold flag. On 1 January this year there were 1,080 oceangoing vessels registered in this country. These were of all shapes, sizes and kinds.

Since the end of the Second World War around 12,000 million Marks have been invested in this country's merchant marine.

These figures were published recently by the Federal Republic Shipping Companies' Confederation. The report, entitled "Data concerning Federal Republic Shipping" was published in Hamburg.

The data showed that in 1968 (more recent figures are not yet available) the cargo volume of the Federal Republic merchant fleet was 115 million tons.

The report states that the chief spheres of transportation were in the import and export trade and in so-called entrepôt that is to say from one foreign port to another.

Freight carried by this country's merchant marine has been steadily increasing. At least one fifth of this is transported on liners. The other four-fifths are carried on tramps and in tankers. What is remarkable is that almost a *half* of the freight proceeds comes from liner traffic!

Income from passenger traffic has not in the past two years been able to hold its own — the share of total income brought in by passenger traffic is steadily dropping.

In 1939 Germany had a merchant marine totalling 4 1/2 million gross register tons. The total tonnage of the world's shipping was 69 million gross register tons and Germany was the fifth largest shipping nation.

By 1969 the world's total had reached 211 gross register tons. The Federal Republic had seven million tons of shipping, giving it ninth place in the world.

Our liners cover the world and its waterways! We put in to more than seven hundred harbours. Federal Republic tramps, tankers and refrigerator ships show the flag on all the world's oceans.

Passenger ships from the Federal Republic not only cover the North Atlantic run, but are also busy on cruises all over the world.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 22 June 1970)

AUTOMOBILES

VW Porsche, forerunner of a new Beetle?

PRODUCTION LINES RUNNING NONSTOP

Less than a year after its first showing in August 1969 the VW Porsche is running off the assembly lines at full pelt. Karmann of Osnabrück are assembling 120 VW Porsche 914s a day.

They boast the same four-cylinder air-cooled engine as the Volkswagen 411 E, a 1,700-cc, eight-horse-power motor with electronic fuel injection, and cost 12,600 Marks.

A further thirty bodies a day are sent by transporter to Zuffenhausen, Stuttgart, where they are fitted out with Porsche components to become the VW Porsche 914/6 with a two-litre, 110-horse-power Porsche engine that together with other extras increases the price to 20,000 Marks.

From the point of view of VW Porsche Sales, a joint subsidiary of the two firms, the VW Porsche 914 is the possible shape of things to come, adopting for an every-day sports car a number of technical refinements used in the racing world.

The 914's main competitor, the Opel GT 1900, also costing roughly 12,000 Marks, has been an astonishing sales success because, no doubt, of its exciting bodywork. In constrast the engine and other mechanical components of the GT are tried and tnisted.

In the case of the VW Porsche the immediate subject of motoring debate is the engine, mounted immediately behind the seats and unquestionably the major technical detail. It took this model to make the centre-mounted engine popular.

At bottom both models can be directly compared. Both are pure two-seaters, accommodating a third, slender adult with the greatest of difficulty and only for short periods.

On luggage, the very next consideration, the 914 and the GT differ considerably, though. The Opel's luggage space is a flat surface behind the two seats. On longer holidays couples are going to have to make agonising choices about what not to take – or else fit a roof rack, which would be rather a pity for a car of this kind.

The VW Porsche centre-mounted engine, on the other hand, cleared the way for using both bonnet and boot as luggage space, setting new standards for sports models. It accommodates as much luggage as the Fiat 128 – and that is more than enough for two people.

VW Porsche buyers can also forget the old Volkswagen rule of thumb always to pack something into the front luggage compartment to serve as a counterweight to the rear-mounted engine and so improve road-holding and resistance to side winds.

As far as the VW Porsche is concerned it is neither here nor there whether luggage is stowed at front or back. The wind can blow as much as it likes too, and all by virtue of the centre-mounted engine.

It would, perhaps, better be described as a back-seat engine, since it occupies the space which in other sports cars, the Porsche 911 for instance, is reserved for the rear-seat passengers who can, at a pinch, be accommodated.

In return the centre-mounted engine is an almost ideal design feature when it comes to providing adequate distribution of weight on the drive wheels (as with the rear-mounted engine) and ensuring good road-holding (as in the case of the front-mounted engine, particularly with front-wheel drive).

With a centre-mounted engine the weight at the rear cannot drag during cornering. The overall centre of gravity is not so far back that by simple laws of mechanics side wind can do it relentless worst, either.

This may sound theoretical but it is fully borne out in practice. "It is like driving on rails," a hackneyed claim for many a car, is justified in the 914's case.

Corners must be taken at enormous speed to get the car into trouble, even with the incomprehensibly slender standard tyres (155 SR 15s – 165s an optional extra, as in the case of the VW 411 E). Broader tyres would unquestionably further improve the situation.

The co-pilot hangs on to the door handle for dear life at speeds the driver does not give a second thought about. Which only goes to show that the Porsche design team went wrong with the seats. Odd when one bears in mind how neatly they have solved so many other problems.

The passenger's seat in the VW Porsche is anchored to the body. It cannot be adjusted and provides so little support to the side that it is unworthy of the name. Passengers spend most of their time slithering to and fro.

To judge by what has been said so far it would sound as though the centre-mounted engine were the be-all and end-all of road-holding. But it presents not only space problems but also noise problems, and substantial ones too.

In the VW Porsche you sit back to back with the source of noise, as it were. And since the engine is air-cooled noise is hardly the word for it in the relatively tiny VW Porsche interior.

At medium speeds and rev counts, in the 914's case eighty in fourth gear on the autobahn, conservation is, in the long run, more trouble than it is worth. The same goes for radio entertainment.

This has to be accepted for what it is, otherwise longer distances become an acoustic torture. It is not the noise of wind that gives trouble. It is the noise of the engine itself, which is so powerful when the driver puts his foot full down that he feels he is perched right on top of the contraption.

This is not a drawback shared in principle by all centre-mounted engines, however. It is more the result of a combination of air-cooling and location immediately behind the seats, which together present the designer with virtually insuperably soundproofing problems.

This need not remain the case. How much more satisfying a quieter, water-cooled engine would be in such a thorough bred sports model! From this autumn, when all is said and done, Volkswagen are to market their first water-cooled model, the K 70, taken over from NSU when the two merged.

The suspension is none too satisfactory either. In this the VW Porsche and the Opel GT stand comparison. Drivers of both breathe a sigh of relief on reaching smooth, modern roads and passengers in both feel more than can be to their liking that smooth roads are still the exception rather than the rule.

The Opel GT comes off the better of the two in that it has the more comfortable seats.

On autobahns that have seen better days the VW Porsche driver has no alternative but to grit his teeth and bear the bumps. Driving is still fun, though, because unlike the Opel GT the 914 remains on course while cornering on even the bumpiest of roads. The rear wheels stay right where they are supposed to be.

At this point there can be no mistaking the technical advantages of the VW Porsche with its cross-strut rear axle and engine weight on the rear drive wheels over the Opel GT with its straightforward rigid rear axle.

Relative safety could be assessed as follows: on good roads the Opel is good to very good, on poor roads it is moderate to good; the VW Porsche is very good on all roads.

The best criterion for the safety of a car is whether it can be driven at maximum speed safely – a question that is seldom directly asked.

The 914's eighty horse power is usually too little power for the chassis' potential. The 914/6's 110 horse power is adequate, by no means too much. What better ratio between engine power and chassis potential could there be?

The VW Porsche makes the same demand on its driver as an old English roadster, though not in respect of engineering and quality. The 914 is soundly built, remarkably windproof (very little noise from this quarter) and following initial difficulties is now waterproof too.

It is well provided for in the shape of the Volkswagen service network too and its technical similarity with the 411 E serves to keep running costs down unless the owner happens to be personally responsible for damage to the expensive bodywork. The 914/6 presents no technical problems either, hitches having been ironed out in years of Porsche 911s.

The similarity between the VW Porsche 914 and English roadsters, a similarity that brings tears to the eyes of the romantic and a bemused smile to the lips of even the hardest-boiled realists, is the sine qua non of ownership. One has to adapt to the car.

You have to be keen to drive a VW Porsche. You have to enjoy adapting to the delights and peculiarities of a car that is for enjoyment through and through.

To buy it because of the retractable headlights or the impression it will make on the neighbours is definitely a mistake.

You have to like the VW Porsche because of its five-speed gearbox (a gear too many to change up or down once too often rather than too few), because of the convincing solution to the problem of open and closed car it presents, because of its quiet and inexhaustible reserves of road safety (when you take a bend for the second time you take it not only better but also faster), because of the impeccable arrangement of the bodywork and because of the functional but sporting instruments.

Many people may feel unable to accustom themselves to the body design of the VW Porsche but is it wrong to design with a view to functionality?

It looks as though the VW Porsche might be more than the sports car of the seventies, too. Volkswagen are faced with the problem of providing an alternative to the perennial Beetle in order to be sure to have a second string to their bow should the crunch come.

And the crunch could come in 1972. It only needs the Beetle one day no longer to measure up to US safety requirements.

The VW Porsche could be the technological forerunner of a new small Volkswagen due in autumn 1971 or perhaps 1972. There are already rumours in the trade that VW will be unveiling the first saloon with centre-mounted engine.

The engine will be behind the seats and air-cooled so as not to be too loud. This back-seat engine could have advantages that the Beetle has over international competition to this day.

With the main weight on the rear wheels the Volkswagen keeps on going in snow and sand and mud and a back-seat engine would indirectly mean not only ... of the rear-mounted engine and the ... time ideology attached to the conventional Volkswagen but elimination of its disadvantages.

A car of this kind could, like the VW Porsche, have two luggage compartments, be impervious to side wind and have better driving properties than the present Beetle.

It would represent the technological leap forwards that the Beetle was in the thirties: the basis of development for at least a decade. The VW Porsche should prove a prime mover for at least that length of time. *Engelbert Mand...*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 June 1970)

Dornier's Skyservant

Continued from page 11

should be stressed that Dornier's success is fully justified.

What use is it to travel from A to B in the fastest, smoothest and most comfortable jet if the journey from B to C, the other side of town, takes just as long?

Some cities are still not served by regular jet flights. So, for the busy man, the latest developments in showpiece planes are of limited interest.

For the sportman, for whom flying is an experience, a visual and tactile one, providing a vast panorama view of countryside and the feeling of bumping through airpockets, the modern jet with its pressurised cabin and miniscule windows is no joy.

As Dornier chief-pilot Frank Tuytjens swept in to the runway at Oberpfaffenhofen airport near Munich and brought the machine down to an incredible low flying speed immediately prior to touchdown it was easy to see that the Skyservant is virtually a cross between a conventional plane and a helicopter.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 11 June 1970)

Colour main attraction of 1970 Stuttgart radio show

Radio and TV were not represented at this year's Hanover Fair, this being a radio show year. The 1970 radio show is to open in Düsseldorf on 21 August and will last ten days.

It will be the fourth time since the end of the war that the radio show has been held in Düsseldorf and this will be the eleventh radio show since the Federal Republic was brought into being in 1949.

Without exception all manufacturers of radio, TV and recording equipment will be represented at Düsseldorf, providing the trade and consumers with an unparallelled opportunity of inspecting and comparing the entire 1970/71 production range in this country.

Aerials, components and all manner of accessories will also be on show.

Colour television will be the main attraction. By the time the exhibition opens there will be an estimated nine and a hundred colour receivers on the market and the public will be interested in comparing the various screen sizes – 22 and 26 inch.

The 26-inch tube, marketed as the Europa tube (to indicate that it is the European standard size), is new this year. Wired and wireless devices to control colour saturation, brightness and volume enable remote-controlled armchair adjustment of the picture on the screen.

(Hannoversche Presse, 20 June 1970)

TECHNOLOGY

Electronic fuel injection in a nutshell

There are people who try out their transistor circuits in the deep freezer, then subject them to a temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit (seventy centigrade), severely jolt the device and even play about with the battery so that it only operates at half the normal voltage for a while.

For motor vehicle electronics engineers this is part and parcel of day-to-day work. They have to expect their components to encounter strains of this kind, worse even.

High tension can develop when a number of devices are switched on or adjusted. Up to 30,000 volts can escape from the ignition. Shorts are always possible and batteries can be wrongly poled. It does happen.

This makes it all the more difficult to design and construct safe and functional electronic equipment for motor vehicles. This applies equally to the star of auto electronics, fuel injection.

Originally introduced hesitantly, electronic fuel injection is now available in ten models. One of the most striking examples of the results that can be achieved by means of fuel injection is Bosch's Jetronic device, which has boosted the performance of the VW 411 from 68 to 80 horse power and at the same time perceptibly reduced the amount of noxious gases in exhaust fumes.

Fuel injection has unquestionably been largely responsible for the success of the Volkswagen 411.

Although the Jetronic consists of roughly 300 components it is, in principle, relatively simple. Its function is to spray the ideal amount of fuel at any given moment into the intake channel and in front of the inlet valve.

Altering the amount sprayed in is possible provided that there is constant pressure ensure constant through-flow when the valve is open.

The amount can then be dosed by spraying fuel for a shorter or longer period of time. Amount is converted into a unit of time. The Jetronic so only needs a switch to open the valve for certain lengths of time. The control unit needs only to ensure a flow of fuel at the right time. The right time presents no problems provided the whole is linked to the distributor.

The amount of fuel sprayed into the inlet port is mainly determined by the air intake into the cylinders. The idea is, when all is said and done, to ensure an optimum mixture.

Air intake does not remain constant, however. External pressure varies and pressure in one tube falls as speed of flow increases. The faster the air, the less its pressure.

This law makes it possible to deduce the amount of air taken in from pressure in the intake, which is done by means of vacuum containers at the end of which a core presses into a coil in accordance with the pressure. Part of the distributor voltage is sent through this coil.

In simple terms it can be said that the voltage in the coil builds up a magnetic field, the strength of which depends on the position of the core, using up more or less power and so functioning as a brake.

If voltage falls the field collapses and returns the energy it has stored. Voltage thus falls less abruptly. As soon as it has declined to a certain level a switch flips but in the meantime exactly the right amount of fuel has been fed into the inlet port.

At very high revs a thinner mixture is called for. The rev count is already a known factor as far as the control unit is concerned since it registers tension from the distributor.

Part of this voltage is converted into a continual level. The more frequent the charges from the distributor the greater the steady voltage becomes. As a result the injection period is shortened and the mixture becomes thinner.

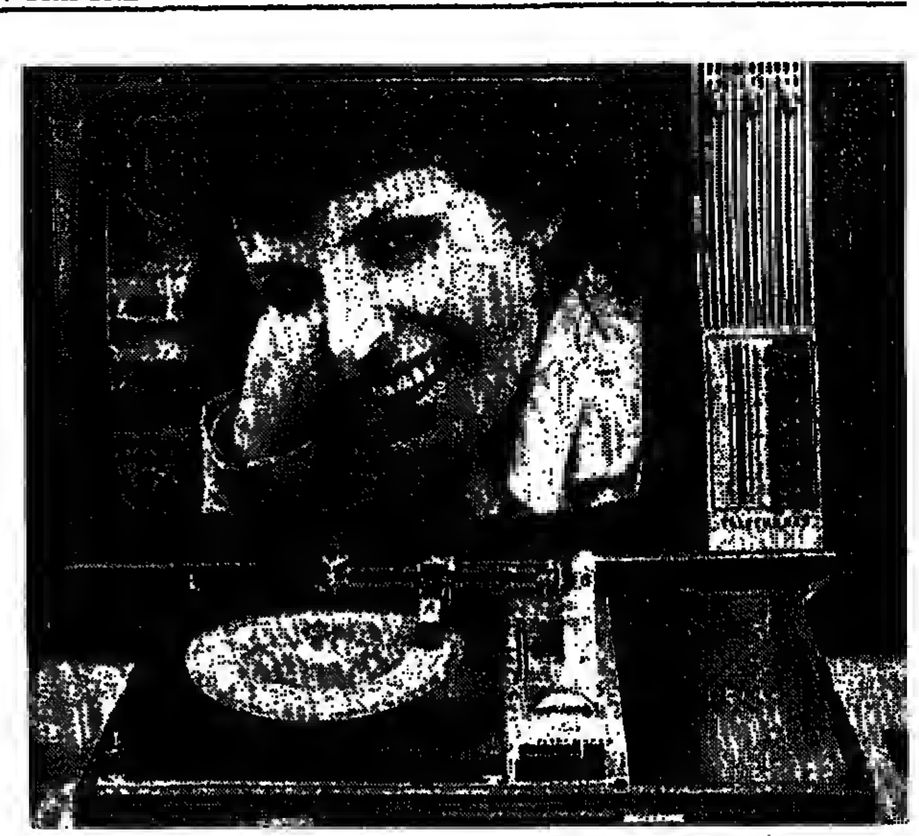
Cold-starting, registered by means of temperature feelers in intake air and radiator water is taken into account by the switching-on of an additional injection.

The real thing is, of course, a good deal more complex. The interaction of electronic components involves a fair amount of ingenuity. The idea has, however, been to provide a layman's guide to how electronic fuel injection works.

Charles Gauthier

(Hannoversche Presse, 20 June 1970)

Experimental tests of electronic fuel injection at the Bosch laboratories (Photo: Bosch)



Telefunken's latest development — the television long-playing record (Photo: AEG-Telefunken/Teldec)

Video records premiered in West Berlin

Video records, the latest addition to the family of gramophone records and tape recorders as audio-visual media, were premiered on 24 June in West Berlin's Telefunken building, just ninety years after another world first, Edison's phonograph.

Wafer-thin black foil in the shape of normal singles conjured pop stars, equestrian and football scenes, advertising and educational films in black and white on to the screens of long rows of TV sets arranged in front of the premiere audience, an assembly of journalists from at home and abroad.

The picture can be stopped and replayed as many times as the viewer is pleased to press the appropriate button.

The new discs will not be on the market until 1972, though, first in black and white and later in colour. The recording will be on one side only, last five minutes and the record will cost less than twenty Marks, the price of an LP now.

The playback device, which is connected to the aerial plug of the TV receiver, will cost a further 500 to 1,000 Marks. These prices are mere speculation at the moment, however.

It took a mere five years to develop the video record. Four West Berlin electrical engineers, Eduard Schüller, Hans-Joachim Klemmt and Dr Gerhard Dickopp of AEG-Telefunken and Horst Redlich of Teldec, a subsidiary owned jointly by AEG and Decca of London, pulled it off by virtue of close cooperation and team work.

In so doing, AEG-Telefunken board chairmann Dr Gröba noted, they had added to the list of major developments and discoveries in communications technology made by the firm over the decades, a succession including Professor Fritz Schröter's groundwork on television, Eduard Schüller's development of the first modern-style tape recorder and Professor Walter Bruch's Pal system of colour television.

After initial adventurous experimentation and much to the team's surprise it was discovered that the research target could be reached not by means of magnetic storage, as had been assumed in view of the extraordinarily high density of sound and picture information needed, but by mechanical means, as used in gramophone records.

Half a million bits (elementary particles of sound and picture information) are recorded on a square millimetre of record. This, at least, is the highest density so far achieved. A twelve-inch record can thus carry 3,000 million items of information.

Gramophone records revolve at 33 or 78 rpm; a video record revolves 1,500 times a minute, transmitting 25 frames a second. The 1,500 frames needed for a minute of video record call for three kilometres of track.

On a gramophone record thirteen to fifteen grooves per millimetre of diameter is the normal density. The video record has 130 to 150 per millimetre on a PVC disc little more than a tenth of a millimetre thick.

Despite the extraordinary precision required for impreccable recording of such an enormous amount of information both recording and transfer to the matrix from which records can be pressed swiftly and inexpensively function as perfectly as the needle.

The needle is a minute diamond stylus a tenth of a millimetre in size. It is so precisely ground that a new process had to be developed. The methods used by diamond grinders were not accurate enough. As with a normal gramophone record the impulses transmitted from groove to stylus are converted into electrical impulses.

Despite the high degree of technical precision involved a video record-player is, it is claimed, child's play to operate. A record can be played a thousand times before any signs of wear and tear become apparent.

It will, however, be a couple of years before the first units make their appearance in private homes, making possible the arrangement of private TV shows — opera, pop, shows, fairy tales, education, current affairs and even advertising – whatever is wanted.

By 1973 there will be three and a half million colour TV sets at the ready as a potential market for the video record-player attachment.

Recordings cannot be made from TV or one's own film. For this a video recorder is needed.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 June 1970)

■ OUR WORLD

Federal capital's weather graded 'bad' by geographical survey

Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung

Reluctantly Chancellor Willy Brandt, muttering something about the oppressive air, pushes the state papers he has before him aside, and looks out for a few minutes to the park of Palais Schaumburg, the Chancellor's official residence. There it is also very humid even in the shade of the tall trees.

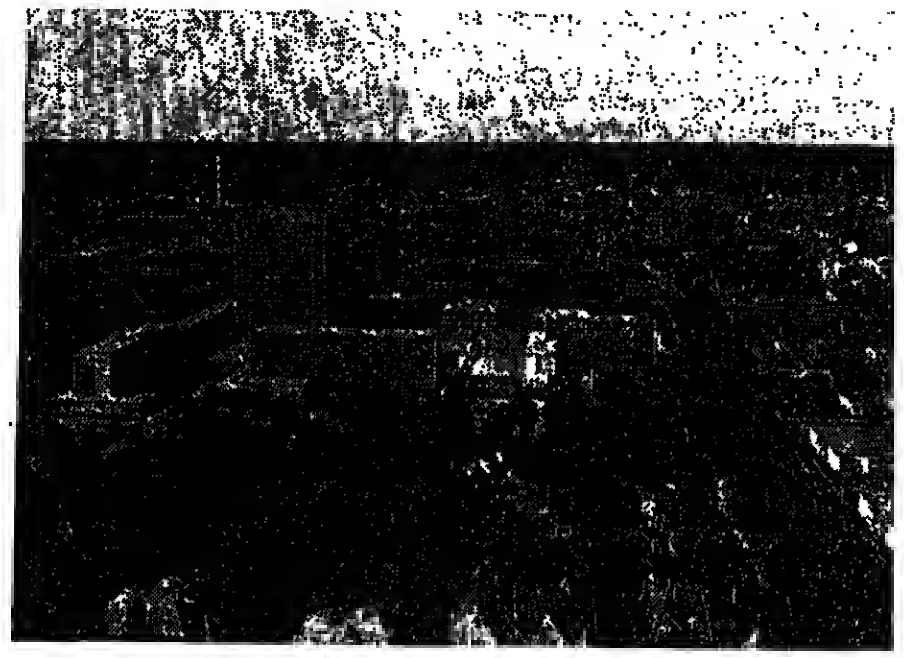
Only in the cool of evening is it possible to enjoy what is considered in Bonn climatically the most favourable sector of the city, the Venusberg. Here stands the official residence. Chancellor Brandt must have suffered considerably having to work in the uncomfortable, almost tropical climatic conditions that prevail in the capital of the Federal Republic.

The weather is such a frequent topic of interest for people in Bonn that Dr Hubert Emonds, a geographer, has written a doctorate thesis on the subject of Bonn's climate.

This scientific study is so detailed, the various climatic differences in the various parts of the city are so clearly outlined, that officials can be forgiven for thinking that what was once an oppressive part of the city, weatherwise, is now something quite different, and in fact could be considered quite healthy.

What meteorologists indicate on their weather maps with marks and signs chancellors in Bonn from Adenauer to Willy Brandt have known almost by instinct. This is no longer looked upon as anything particularly noteworthy in the Chancellery.

It turns out that there are bad aspects of climate on the site where the Palais Schaumburg stands, not far from the Rhine. The signs that the weathermen would place on their map for the Chancellery site include indications that the area is "extremely humid, prone to sultriness and likely to be covered in fog and mist."



The 'Pressehaus' skyscraper in Bonn (Photo: dpa)

It is for these reasons that Chancellor Brandt and his family do not live in the official residence. The Chancellor has made a arrangement with Foreign Minister Walter Scheel to take up residence on the Venusberg.

According to Dr Emonds the famous height occupied by many VIPs in Bonn, the Venusberg, which is almost three hundred feet above the uncomfortable valley of the city, the air is good. There is excellent circulation, a good ozone concentration and the minimum of fog.

Apart from Chancellor Brandt, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel also lives on the Venusberg, but his Foreign Ministry lies in an area that the weatherman would designate "bad".

Ludwig Erhard, many diplomats and politicians as well as the Federal President, Gustav Heinemann, also live on the height. The President's official residence, the Villa Hammerschmidt, is also not very favourably located for climate and so the President when his official duties are over is driven to the small house he has on the Venusberg.

The worst off of all ministries in Bonn are those who work with the Ministry of Transport, headed by Minister Georg Leber. Their buildings are located in that part of the city that is designated "least ventilation, greatest possibility to attract mist and fog, least concentration of ozone".

The Education Ministry, the previous Ministry of Posts and the now defunct Refugees and Expellees Ministry as well as the Agriculture Ministry are all situated in parts of the city that are considered by the experts to have unfavourable weather conditions. Officials in these Ministries complain of poor air circulation, considerable sultriness and very little fresh air.

Helmut Schmidt's Defence Ministry, on the other hand, enjoys a most favourable location on the Hardhöhe, a height some distance from Bonn's centre. From his vantage point the Minister can look down on the Chancellery with its miserable weather.

The Economics Affairs Minsitry and the Justice Ministry which is located on a slope from the Hardhöhe are also fairly favourably situated.

A relatively good climatic condition helps the officials in the Labour Ministry, the Interior Ministry and the Ministry of Finance in their work. These offices are all to be found on the edge of the capital.

The Ministry for Economic Cooperation is to be found in a zone that is marked on the expert's map as being "bad".

Most Ministries will overcome the climate problem when they move to the new government quarter that is being prepared in Bonn. The area proposed for this rebuilding programme is marked by the climate experts as "good".

Bundestag members currently enjoy a site that has a good climate. According to the experts the Bundestag and the Bundeshaus (Upper House) are located in an area that although quite sultry has a good air circulation, a minimum concentration of dust and a good ozone quality.

But ordinary citizens in the capital can do little against the humid air that struggles heavily through the city making it hard to breathe.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 June 1970)

New maritime museum to be built in Bremerhaven

Hannoversche Allgemeine

From money obtained by a fund to set up a Federal Republic nautical museum the venture is now ready to get under way. The central maritime museum will be opened in Bremerhaven.

The Federal state of Bremen and the city's municipal authorities as well as local authorities in Bremerhaven have given a great deal of their time to this project and the fourth version of the scheme is the one that has finally been accepted after three previous plans were thrown out as unsatisfactory.

Construction costs are expected to be around 12,600,000 Marks according to the latest estimates. Bremerhaven will bear one sixth of this and will have to raise about 670,000 Marks between 1970 and 1973.

In addition the Federal state of Bremen and the central government will give proportionate sums to the building costs.

The fund plans to commence operations this year. It will consist of four senior officials, three junior officials and three workers. But the museum is unlikely to be completed before 1973.

The second patron of this venture is the municipal authority of Bremen which will contribute the *Hansekogge* along with other salvaged material.

Bremerhaven municipal authorities have given the museum ship *Seute Deern* and – pending the rights of the state of Lower Saxony – the complete priceless maritime collection of the Morgenstern Museum. This includes the whaling collection.

The historical ships at present moored in Bremerhaven, *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, *Elbe III*, *Seefalke* and *Rau IV* are to be handed over by the Alter Hafen maritime museum to the Deutsches Schiffahrtsmuseum.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 May 1970)

Breakfast complaint

As a tourist country the Federal Republic excels, with hoteliers, restaurateurs and the managers of spas ... no effort to give their guests what ... want.

But one service on which this country still falls down very badly is providing a decent *breakfast!*

The *Centrale Marketing Gesellschaft*, this country's agricultural sector body, ... turn this nightmare into one of the pleasures of taking a holiday in the Federal Republic.

There are around 500,000 people a day staying in our hotels and it is certain that most if not all of them are not content with the "sharp at ... command and the Federal Republic's holy trinity, bread roll, a dab of ... and a miniature pot of jam.

So the *Centrale Marketing Gesellschaft* plans to put what some consider the important meal of the day under the analytic microscope.

They will report on what fare a visitor to this country can expect to find for breakfast at a number of hotels and boarding houses.

The delicate operation began at ... May when twenty men and women belonging to the committee "Hotel Frühstück 70" (Hotel Breakfast 70) ... ed themselves incognito into boarding-houses and inns in Kiel.

They approached their breakfasts ... tically and hungrily. They tested ... their palates and recorded their find... on printed questionnaire sheets.

Their findings will not give Kiel ... the blue riband! In fact they may ... dismay since Kiel is at present preparing for the 1972 Olympic Games.

Only five hotels offered eggs for breakfast. Three others gave eggs, but only ... duress. Twelve hotel proprietors looked blankly as if they did not know what ... was! Yet in ten hotels eggs were on ... menu.

The cost of these precious objects ... between 50 Pfennigs and one Mark. ... hoteliers said they could not provide ... since "the cook does not come ... ten o'clock!"

The twenty breakfasters were agreed ... their criticism: most hotel guests ... like a good substantial breakfast, but ... do not get it. In only two boarding-houses were the breakfasting guests ... sent – probably from force of habit ... content with the "holy trinity".

In all other hotels, however, the guests declared that they would far rather ... greeted in the morning by a table ... with eggs, bacon and a cheese platter.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 June ...)

Accident insurance for school children

All school children are to be insured against accident according to a ... bill prepared by the Ministry of Labour.

Work on this is so far advanced that ... bill will probably be presented to ... government and legislature before the ... of the year.

Pupils of all elementary, intermediate and higher schools will then have ... same protection as workers.

The costs will be borne by the school ... and their accident insurance association... Contributions will correspond to those ... industrial and professional accident insur... ance.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 10 June 19...)

■ SPORT

Forward play wins World Cup

Football World Cups have in the past invariably brought influence to bear on the game as played all over the world. After the 1966 World Cup in England many teams adopted the 4-3-3 system and tried to copy the fast midfield play of the English and Federal Republic finalists.

This time Brazil's habit of slowing down midfield play only to develop explosive power in the penalty area will doubtless be emulated. It may be based on the extreme heat in South America but teams in this country can also be expected to adopt these sensible, energy-saving tactics.

The Mexico World Cup has certainly been of benefit in one respect. The offensive game definitely prevailed over defensive tactics. Brazil won the Cup with an outstanding forward line and relatively weaker backs.

Italy, too, the runners-up, also always looked good and were particularly successful when they abandoned their defensive tactics and went on to the offensive, witness the wins against Mexico and this country.

This country too sought salvation more in offensive than defensive tactics. Wolfgang Overath of Cologne may have regretted that the backs did not play as well as in England four years ago but could not deny that the backs backed the forwards far better than in England.

The emphasis on forward play will have won football more supporters. The fans want to see the ball in the net. The more goals are scored, the more people come to watch. An attacking game pays in both respects for footballers.

Helmut Schön, severely criticised as coach of the national team both before and during the World Cup, will also derive benefit from the good performance his team put up. He now seems sure of having his contract renewed next year.

Although criticism of the coach's readiness to come to decisions is not invariably unjustified Helmut Schön can point to successes that count for far more than a few overhasty decisions.

We owe it to the wise persistence of Helmut Schön that rivals Gerd Müller and Uwe Seeler proved such a fine combination in Mexico when it came to the point.

Schön can hardly be accused of not controlling the team with a hand of iron, either. The authoritarian methods of his predecessor, Sepp Herberger, would no longer work nowadays.

Schön ought to be kept at his post because work on a new national team must begin right away. Older players such as Uwe Seeler, Willi Schulz and Karl-Heinz Schnellinger will need to be phased out.

Berti Vogts, Franz Beckenbauer and Wolfgang Overath may represent the nucleus of the team for the 1974 World Cup, to be held in this country, but young newcomers must join them. In 1974 the fans will be expecting a great deal of the team.

(Handelsblatt, 23 June 1970)

Gerd Müller (left) and Uwe Seeler at the Mexico World Cup (Photo: Nordbild)

Gerd Müller, goal-scorer extraordinary

"Don't score too many goals in Mexico, otherwise we'll never be able to afford you," Bayern Munich manager Robert Schwan jokingly implored Gerd Müller before golden legs Gerd left for the World Cup.

Even at that stage toddlers already knew his name: Gerd Müller, record-breaker extraordinary.

Müller scored the goals that qualified this country for the World Cup, headed the list of Federal league goal-scorers and set up a new record of thirteen goals in a European Cup competition. Müller goals have made history.

To crown it all Müller went on to score more goals than any other player in the World Cup – ten – and even scored a hat trick against Peru. What more can he want?

In Mexico Gerd Müller gained world fame as a goal-scorer. Even Pelé of Brazil made no bones about his desire to play in the same team as Müller one of these days. His wish was shared by other players and teams.

Small wonder that Müller's market value has rocketed in a matter of weeks. International pundits who are best able to estimate the market value of a player agreed that he was now worth a transfer fee of roughly four million Marks, which makes him in all probability the country's most expensive player at the moment.

Gerd Müller knows what he is worth. "I wouldn't play in a South American team, though. An Italian club would be more in my line," he commented, making it fairly clear which way the land lies.

In the circumstances Robert Schwan's anxiety is only too understandable. He foresaw what was going to happen. "Gerd Müller is phenomenal," trainer Rudi Gutendorf reckons. "He not only scores goals but also puts in a tremendous amount of leg work."

And Uwe Seeler, the man with the most international caps and goals ever for this country, maintains that "Gerd is always there where the danger lies. He is an extremely dangerous man himself and has a nose for goal prospects.

"He is a past master in close play but can also make first-rate passes, as I have found out to my own profit. You can hardly take the ball away from him, which is very important in a forward."

When Müller appears in the penalty area his very name is a danger signal for the defenders. He can not only boot the ball

Frankfurter Rundschau

but also head it, as was only too obvious in Mexico.

"I used to have inhibitions about heading but times have changed. A player should never be afraid of heading the ball. I am not," he adds with as matter-of-fact an air as though he were ordering a glass of milk.

Gerd Müller also has another explanation for the number of goals he scores. "I cover the ball almost completely when I gain possession I need next to no space in which to turn, and I can shoot from virtually any angle in the penalty area – with my left foot, with my right foot, in the air and with my head." And his shots are danger itself.

"There is only thing on which I am not too keen," he frankly admits, "and that is long shots."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 June 1970)

Uwe Seeler crowns unparallelled soccer career

Seeler's Christian name has for years been a war cry: three letters – "Uwe!" Uwe Seeler, born 5 November 1936, height five foot six, weight eleven stone thirteen. Hamburg SV junior, one junior, three "B" and seventy senior caps, played once for FA youth team, once for world eleven, twice for Europe's UEFA (Union Européenne de Football Amateur).

Old hat, say his critics, and he has plenty of them. This country's greatest football idol since Fritz Walter, the man who captained the team that won the World Cup at Berne in 1954, not only has friends.

This enmity is due less to the man himself than to national coach Helmut Schön, who, so many pundits feel, was unable to decide at the right juncture to drop the old star. Seeler was even re-selected after publicly declaring his retirement from international football.

Critics have now been silenced. Even the apparently insuperable problem of accommodating Seeler and Gerd Müller, his successor-designate, in one forward line was solved.

This may well have been one of the greatest achievements of a great player, a man who has always given of his best and kept on doing so even when everyone else had given up an encounter as a bad job.

This talent was particularly apparent in the World Cup preliminaries and even more so in the World Cup itself. Seeler scored the equaliser in the inglorious first game against Morocco and went on to score the equaliser in the glorious victory over England.

He whipped enthusiasm into the team's ranks by virtue of his own enthusiasm and showed the stuff of which captains are made (and that is a good deal more than a mere armband). Seeler is a rich man, a very rich man due to football, but he has given a lot.

It took uncommon energy and an unparallelled devotion to the job to overcome setbacks that would have finished many another man's career. "He just will not be licked," the fans say.

His career is as extraordinary as his energy. For sixteen years Seeler has been regularly capped for his country. He has been team captain for the past eight. Except for 1957 he has played for the Federal Republic every season.

He gained a place in the senior team via the youth team of the FA, the juniors and the "B" eleven, and the play-off against Uruguay for third place in the World Cup was his 71st appearance for his country.

He has now beaten the record of Paul Janes of Düsseldorf, who was capped 71 times between 1932 and 1942. At the same time Seeler has scored more goals in internationals than any other German.

Four World Cups, one selection for the World eleven and, two games for the all-European team round off the picture of an impressive career. "Uwe" has done this country proud. *Rolf Heggen*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 June 1970)

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lit. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Rwanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.65	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 10.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 5.—		